

How a Turkish peasant got rich on cracked pots

By Patricia Connor and Kenneth Pearson

THE MAN the Turks arrested last week on a charge of forging neolithic ceramics, some of them now in the British Museum, is the same man who led the world to Hacilar, the site of the first-known painted pottery—7,200 years old.

Police describe the man, Sevkettin Cetinkaya, as of no specific occupation. Cetinkaya was the peasant who guided the British archaeologist James Mellaart to the site in 1956. Ten years later he was a businessman of independent means, owning one or more blocks of flats and a travel agency in the nearby town of Burdur.

In 1956, James Mellaart was touring Central Turkey as a young archaeological student, surveying and mapping potential excavation sites. One morning in Burdur he heard that a local chauffeur had some curiously painted pots for sale. Mellaart bought two and took them at once to the Ankara Museum where they caused a great stir. Nothing like them had been seen before.

The chauffeur, Sevkettin Cetinkaya, later took Mellaart to the site at Hacilar, 15 miles west of Burdur, and in 1958 the archaeologist began to uncover the site. Four years later when lack of money cut short his dig, Mellaart had completed his excavation of the occupation site, but the cemetery, where unbroken pots buried with the dead would be found, remained untouched.

Subsequent robberies from this cemetery were later thought to have supplied the world with its more recently-acquired Hacilar pottery.

It was in 1966 that we, investigating another archaeological mystery in Turkey, came across Cetinkaya's tracks in Burdur. It was clear from our investigations that certain Turkish collectors in Istanbul and Konya were being fed their Hacilar trophies by this one-time peasant.

At Hacilar itself we had been approached by villagers who thought we were tourists and offered a selection of so-called grave goods. In the light of recent evidence, there is no doubt that some of the objects, if not all, were forgeries. There was a painted goddess on offer for £200, a painted pot for £160, a greenstone chisel head (£70), and a handful of neolithic beads (£40). We refused them all, but managed to get a photograph of the pot.

Later that day in Burdur we searched for Sevkettin Cetinkaya. We found his brother Ali in the bazaar. Ali was a caricature of a shifty man: fat, with sleek oily hair, eyes always on the move. "Have you a car?" he asked. "I will take you to Sevkettin." As our driver was about to ease our Chevrolet away from the kerb, the back door of the car was flung open by Ali, and he disappeared down the street. Five seconds later the car was full of policemen. We had been arrested.

At Burdur's police station we were questioned by the chief of police. The police suspected us of having had dealings with the Hacilar thieves (or is it forgers?). We told the police that we, too, were trying to uncover the smugglers' trail.

"Why were you asking for Sevkettin Cetinkaya?" asked the police chief. "We had some questions to ask him." "What sort of questions?" "How do you get so rich in Burdur, for instance?" The police station rang with laughter.

"Why don't you pick Cetinkaya up instead of us?" we asked. The police chief raised his shoulders in a gesture of despair. "We've never caught him with anything. And a lot of the time we've had two of our best men trailing him, but..."

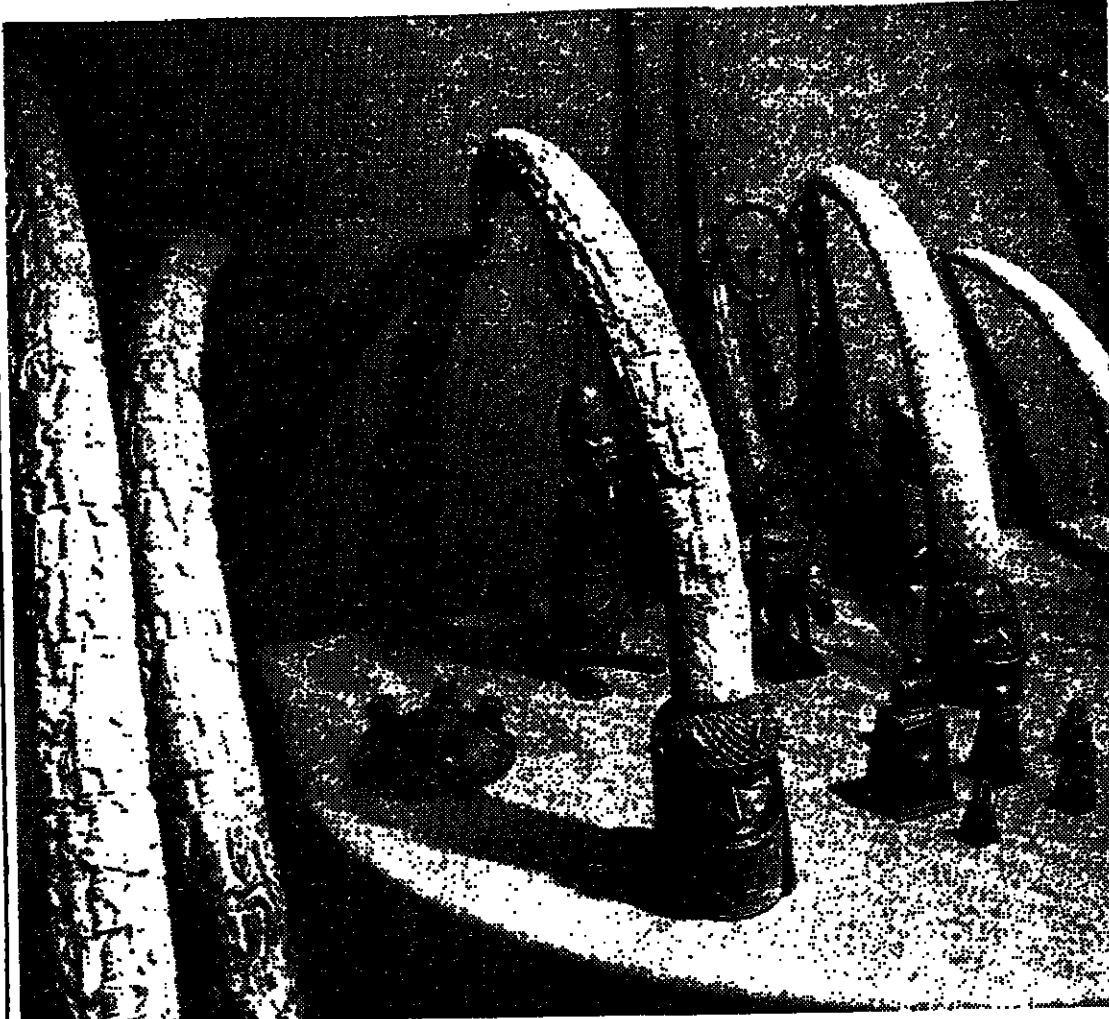
Now, five years later, they have caught Cetinkaya with something. In a raid on his home, security forces found 54 authentic archaeological objects and a further 23 which they allege are forged.

Democracy at stake says ex-Minister

NOT ONLY our prosperity, but the effectiveness of our democracy was at stake in joining the Common Market, said Mr Peter Shore, a former Minister of Economic Affairs, in Falmouth yesterday.

As part of the terms of entry, the Government had already agreed to allow the European Community the most extraordinary rights in relation to the British people—the right to impose taxes upon them.

Not only had the Government agreed to alienate the yield of all customs duties Britain now collects, but it had undertaken to impose a levy on imported food and a 1 per cent added-value tax which would belong to the EEC.



Part of the Benin display: empty tusk stand (on table, left) is where the tusk went bang

Bang goes an ivory tusk in the British Museum's hot-air explosion

By Philip Jacobson

ON A HOT, sticky day about two weeks ago, the enveloping calm of the British Museum's new ethnography gallery in Burlington Gardens was abruptly shattered by a loud bang. It came from room 14 where the Museum's magnificent collection of ancient bronzes from Benin in Nigeria is being fully displayed for the first time in more than 200 years. The shaken attendants discovered that one of the great carved ivory elephant tusks which form part of the Benin display had split almost from end to end. The noise, one witness recalls, "was like a pistol shot."

The tusk was hastily carted away for examination in the department's laboratory. It seems, happily, that the damage may not be irreparable. But the incident will almost certainly have much wider repercussions.

Last Friday, the Department of the Environment, which is re-

sponsible for public buildings, conceded in guarded terms that "it is found that particular exhibits require rather special conditions and the appropriate measures are being taken to provide them."

The implication that the problem has just emerged is, to say the least, surprising. Ethnographic collections are subject to special problems for museums: many items in ethnographic collections are made from organic materials like wood, cloth or animal hide, which are subject to natural deterioration. And ivory has always been considered among the most vulnerable materials.

The decision, last December, to show the Benin collection, entirely "in the open"—rather than behind glass—worried some experts. Invisible proximity alarms took care of security but there was, they feared, no satisfactory way to protect this unique collection against "natural" damage from a hostile atmosphere. Having stored the treasures away for years because they could not safely be displayed in the old ethnography gallery, the Museum's new gallery, now opened, is in the untried surroundings of Burlington Gardens. The explosive accident to the Benin tusk, almost certainly caused by excessive heat and dryness in Room 14, confirmed these misgivings.

Constant conflict

There is, in all great museums, a constant conflict between the desire to show their treasures as widely and naturally as possible and the need for conservation. In practice this means protecting them against the risk of damage which is inseparable from public exhibition.

At the British Museum feelings have in the past run very high over this issue. A couple of years ago two senior men threatened to resign in protest against plans to display a pair of fairly ordinary easily replaceable pots on display outside the usual glass case. This was in a brand-new air-conditioned gallery, possibly the best in conservation terms, in the whole Museum.

The Benin display, a mock-up of a Nigerian king's palace, is in vastly different surroundings. Burlington Gardens, formerly the home of the Civil Service Commission, is a solid, high-ceilinged building. Recently, the Ethnography Department moved there last year, after a £200,000 conversion by the Department of the Environment.

It was a great day for the ethnographers. For years their department had been the British Museum's poorest. Their old gallery was far too small, hopelessly cluttered with everything from giant war canoes to primitive death masks. Even then, only a tiny percentage of the Museum's 750,000 individual items was shown; the rest were ignominiously stored in an East London warehouse.

Understandably, the Department was eager to dislodge its prize items and get them on show in the new, bigger gallery.

The Benin collection is perhaps the most spectacular of all: it is literally priceless but its theoretical value is shown by the £21,000 that a single small head fetched at Sotheby's in 1968. The collection was a big draw when the gallery opened last December; its impact was undoubtedly increased by the decision of Mr William Fagg, the Ethnography keeper, to show it "in the open."

The big danger to ethnographic collections is atmospheric humidity. Organic materials such as ivory and wood absorb water from the air, and can also release moisture if the air gets too dry. The effect, even on a highly durable material like ivory, can be disastrous, warping, swelling, shrinking and cracking sets in surprisingly quickly. The British Museum's central laboratory has, on numerous occasions, had to provide emergency treatment for ivory in its collections. As a result, a broadly recognised set of correct humidity and temperature levels for ivory has gradually emerged. The rule of thumb is that ivory should be kept at around 50 to 55 per cent humidity; it should normally never drop under 50 per cent.

There are no problems if the items are shown in closed glass cases; you just stick a simple device to measure humidity inside and, if it moves outside the acceptable zones, you either increase or cut down the moisture level. Many of the Ethnography Department's exhibits are maintained this way.

But the Benin collection—out in the open—is particularly vulnerable to the stresses imposed by the design of Burlington Gardens. The building consists mainly of a series of inter-connecting rooms with little access to fresh air. Room 14 has no windows at all. To make things worse, a big gap between the original roof (part of it believed to be tin) and a false ceiling installed for the Museum has created, in the words of an experienced museum designer, "a miniature oven." Air trapped in the space gets steadily hotter and drier and quickly raises the temperature of the room below. On one particularly sunny afternoon recently the heat in Room 14 was sufficiently intense to send one of the attendants fast asleep.

The simple solution to the Museum's problem would, of course, be air conditioning; all the best ethnographic collections in America are in air-conditioned galleries (though this is as much for visitors' comfort as protection of exhibits). Putting full air-conditioning into an old building like Burlington Gardens would be dreadfully expensive: the Field Museum in Chicago is spending over \$2 million (£326,000) getting its own environmental control system right, and other top galleries like the Metropolitan in New York lay out small fortunes every year on conservation.

The British Museum naturally asked for air-conditioning but the Department of the Environment turned it down as too costly. But without it, or without, at the very least, an extensive humidity control system throughout the building, the Ethnography Department's dedicated conservation officers will dread the coming of summer every year.

clearly... and act intelligently; take one 'Contac'. The only major one does decongestant that gives you so much time to breathe.

If you're wise you'll get some now, from your chemist. Or if you're clever, you'll send for pure relief two capsules. All we ask is that you're careful not to allow them to fall into children's hands. A pleasant, please, to the Health Consultant, Dept. 575 Menley & James Laboratories, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. The company reserves the right to terminate this offer without notice.

CONTAC 400
the 12 hour
Block-buster

Fish prices threatened by Iceland

By Tom Halfpenny

BRITAIN'S housewives will have to pay considerably more for fish if Iceland extends the fishing limit around her coast from 50 to 70 miles, instead of 12. Iceland told a United Nations committee at Geneva on Friday that she would change the limit not later than September next year.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday: "A considerable rise in prices could not be avoided until new sources of supply were found."

"A new 50-mile limit would deny the best fishing grounds to our sea fleet. It would cut down our fishing efforts and make supplies of cod and haddock very difficult to obtain. Our fishing fleet would have to go further afield to get supplies and that would increase operating costs considerably. It could also mean having to build larger trawlers."

Mr Charles Meek, chief executive of the White Fish Authority, said: "This is a grave threat to our distant water fishing industry. It could really be a total calamity and would mean a sharp rise in prices."

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday: "There is a bilateral agreement between Iceland and Britain on fishing limits. The British Government reserves its rights under this agreement, including the right to refer any dispute to the International Court of Justice."

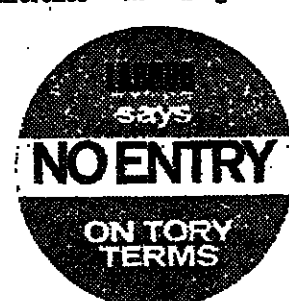
"This new move is a declaration of intent, but a lot of things can happen between now and September, 1972."

Labour get Six sign

LABOUR has adapted the old "No entry" traffic warning, with its pillar-box-red background, as the symbol for its anti-Common Market campaign, writes James Margach. It will be used for posters, car stickers and lapel badges. Five million information leaflets are to be distributed in the constituencies, including those represented by MPs in favour of Britain's entry to the Common Market.

Warned by the polls that public opinion is swinging more towards the Market, the Labour Party is concentrating much of its efforts on 20 big city rallies, to be launched by Mr Callaghan, the party treasurer, at Bradford on September 8, and ending at a London demonstration on October 18.

Mr Wilson is making major anti-Market speeches at the Party conference in Brighton in



October and in Parliament a fortnight later, but will not be taking part in the rallies. However, his deputy, Mr Roy Jenkins will be addressing several pro-Market demonstrations.

There is certainly no sign of a truce in the Labour Party before the conference: the rival camps will be chasing one another all over the country. Party policy is that they can slam each other's Market views all they like, as long as they do not introduce personalities.

Problem for Clyde men

By Derek Humphry

WORKERS who have been manning the John Brown yard of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders at Clydebank face their first real managerial problem: this week between 200 and 400 UCS workers are due to be told they are redundant.

This morning the John Brown "work-in" is expected to be extended to the other yards in the group—Connell's, Fairfield's and Stephens'—when the men return from holiday.

It is already known that the first redundancies are intended to be in forward planning departments—market researchers, estimators and project designers—but yesterday shop stewards were saying that clerical staff should refuse to type the redundancy notices.

Next month 1,000 workers of all trades in the yards are to be made redundant. If the work-in is still in progress the question is who will pay these "sacked" men: the men still working or union funds?

By the end of the year another 1,000 men are to be laid off at Connell's Scotsman yard and by March John Brown's at Clydebank with 2,600 workers is due to close. It is intended that the general work force will settle at 2,500 operating from the former Fairfield yard at Govan and the steelworks at Linthouse.

Meanwhile, the Scottish TUC is to hold a public inquiry into the liquidation of UCS. Yesterday Mr James Jack, its secretary, said they wanted the inquiry as soon as possible so that it would have the greatest impact in the campaign to save 6,000 jobs on Clydeside. The Left-wing Institute for Workers' Control is expected to provide the inquiry with technical expertise.

Blast girl dies
Sheena Kelly, aged four, of Oakfield Road, East Ham, London, who was burned in a gas cylinder explosion in a car on Thursday, died yesterday. Her parents are critically ill.

You're stateless Home Office tells Aruna, 21

By Wendy Hughes

A Tanzanian/Asian girl who was issued with a British passport nine years ago, has now been classified as a stateless person because of an error made by the British Passport Office in Dar-es-Salaam in 1965. A Home Office spokesman said yesterday: "Once an error has been discovered you cannot allow it to perpetuate."

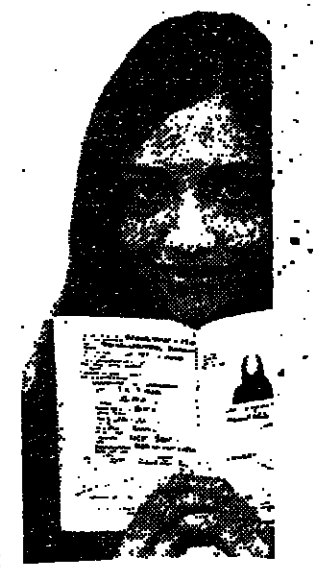
The distressing news was delivered to Aruna Patel yesterday along with a mass of greetings cards congratulating her on her 21st birthday. A plain brown envelope from the Home Office contained a Stateless Person's Travel Document. There was no covering letter to explain why this drastic step had been taken so long after the passport was issued. Aruna has been battling with the Home Office for five years to establish her nationality.

Apart from the psychological insecurity of being a stateless person, Aruna will not be eligible to vote and a Home Office spokesman said yesterday: "Miss Patel will be classified as an alien resident in the UK and is at liberty to stay here for ever. But if she goes abroad for more than two years she will have to apply to the British High Commission abroad for permission to return."

Aruna was born in Tanganyika in 1950. Her parents obtained British nationality in 1952 and in 1962, a year after Tanganyika became independent, Aruna was issued with the passport of this British protected person. This passport, called a D passport, was given to people under 21 and it allowed them the option of renouncing Tanganyikan citizenship on their majority and applying for British citizenship.

This passport was renewed annually by the British Passport Office in Dar-es-Salaam. In 1964 Tanganyika joined with Zanzibar to form Tanzania and the Home Office stopped renewals of "D" passports. However Aruna's passport was, in fact, renewed by the British Passport Office in Dar-es-Salaam.

Believing herself to be a British citizen, Aruna came to this country in September 1966 to complete her schooling and to leave school she has been studying as a laboratory techni-



Aruna Patel: five-year-old at St Mary's Hospital, London, and will come to studies in two years.

clan at St Mary's Hospital, London, and will come to studies in two years. After Aruna arrived in India, asked her to v. Since her passport has she applied to have it but the Home Office in London.

She consulted the gc run Immigrants' Advice which said that a port had been renew in 1965, she was a B. ject. "They advised nounce my Tanzanian before they approached Office again on my beha

This she did and in 0 year received a letter Tanzanian High Comm turning her that sh longer a Tanzanian.

Aruna said yesterday: "I am very disapp have been like a statel for the past five year a passport but when I India I shall ask the l Advisory Service to tal to the Appeal Court."

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by Bernard Shaw

A Melodrama on the American War of Independence

Evenings: 7.30 p.m. Matinees: Wednesday 2.30 p.m.

Seats: 50p to £1.25.

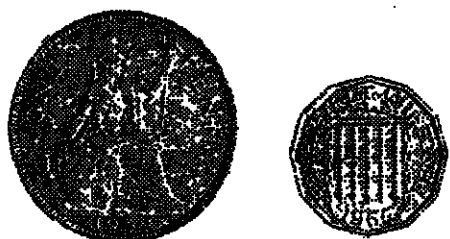
Special prices for young people: 25p to 50p.

The Theatre is fully air conditioned.

LAST WEEK • MUST END AUG. 14



DECIMAL CURRENCY BOARD



After August 31st old pennies and 3d bits cannot be used as money

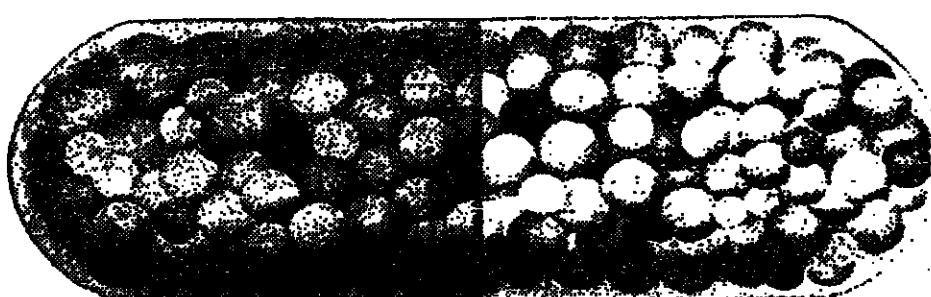
Decimalisation has gone so smoothly that the "changeover period" (during which old and new money may both be used) will now end on August 31st, 1971.

From September 1st, therefore, our money will be fully decimal. This means that:

- All cash transactions will be in decimal money.
- Old pennies and threepenny bits should be used up before the end of August. Look them out and use them in amounts of 6d (2½p). Or pay them into a bank or savings account. Banks will accept them in amounts of 1/- (5p).
- Shillings and two shilling pieces will continue as 5p and 10p coins.
- Sixpences will continue as 2½p coins until at least February 1973.

Before ending their work, the Decimal Currency Board wish to thank the public and the business community for their co-operation and understanding, which led to such a smooth changeover.

Use up your old pennies and 3d bits before September 1st



This year take a breather from summer colds

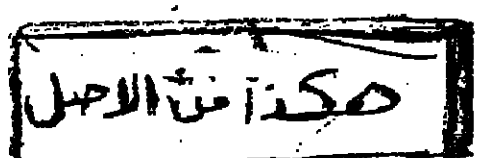
A streaming nose. Runny eyes. Sneezing. Summer cold or hayfever-like symptoms can give you a pretty bad time, usually just when you can't afford it.

This year, don't let them. One 'Contac' capsule gives you the breathing space you need. Gives you up to 12 hours of deep, easy, through-your-nose breathing. Plenty of time for you to do whatever it is you have to do.

Up to 12 hours of easy breathing at a stretch, because of the 400 tiny time pills in every capsule of 'Contac 400'. All going to work for you at carefully timed intervals, to clear congested passages and keep them clear and dry.

Take one at night and get a good night's sleep right through till morning.

You'll feel all the better for it. So the next time you really need to breathe easily... so you can think





Mr and Mrs Quaye with their daughters, Kathleen (left) and Susan; all arrested after "boarding-party" search

The day
Mr Quaye
had on
his rights
policemen
sieged
his house
looking for
sp

Derek Humphry

An inquiry began last night into the circumstances of the arrest of an anti-racist parents and two children in a court as a "boarding-party" search of their house by 22 policemen looking for a purse containing 75p.

Paul Oestreicher, the anti-racist priest, asked the police to leave. John Waldron, a police Commissioner, said he believed the search was a "boarding-party" search of their house.

her was beaten up in the street and later, at the police station, she was taken to a hospital and a half.

EL QUAYE, who was a railway fitter, said his wife is a nurse and they have two children, Kathleen, now 19, and Susan, now 17. Susan was arrested after the search of their house.

When police officers went to the Quayes' home in Blackheath, a police officer, Mr. Ferguson, asked to search the house for the purse.

Mr. Quaye refused to let the police search his house without a warrant.

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Before going for the search warrant, the women officers told the Quayes that Susan was in the house. The police later claimed in court that the Quayes had said they feared "stuff would be planted," but the family denied saying this).

The police agreed in court later that they had taken 22 men to the house armed with a warrant to search for the purse. Mr. Quaye and his wife, Mrs. Quaye, were not present.

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him during the search or he would arrest him for obstruction; they crossed the road but outside the Quayes' home, Mr. Quaye became excited and dodged through the policemen in the garden; Mr. Quaye kicked and fought when he was stopped. Five policemen corroborated this account.

However, Mr. Quaye, his wife and Kathleen told the court a version which, while tallying on basic facts, differed over the method of arrest. Mr. Quaye said that he had been grabbed on the curate's doorstep and told he was under arrest.

Mr. Quaye went on: "Before I could say 'What for?' another four officers were on top of me. I did nothing as I was taken across the road. All of a sudden officers started beating me for no reason. I was punched and kicked by officers whilst I was held."

Mr. Quaye also alleged that, while being taken to the police station by car, an officer had put an arm round his throat and "almost choked" him. At the station, Mr. Quaye told the court, he had been stripped of every-

thing. "My clothes were taken away. I was pushed into a cell, naked, for one and a half hours. He was kept in a cell overnight. Mrs. Quaye and Kathleen were also taken to Greenwich police station in cars. Kathleen told the court that an officer had tried to hit her in the car and had racially abused her and that in the station she had been slapped twice and sworn at. The police strenuously denied this.

Mr. Oestreicher, who is vicar of the Ascension, Blackheath, and an executive member of the National Council for Civil Liberties, arrived on the scene while the Quayes' flat was being searched. Instead of the search of Susan's room—as originally requested—a search of the whole house was in progress. The purse was not found.

As a result of the confrontation between the family and the police, Mr. Quaye was charged with attempted grievous bodily harm and with assaulting three policemen. Both Mrs. Quaye and Kathleen were charged with assaulting police officers. All pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Oestreicher says in his letter of complaint to the police commissioner: "No evidence was brought at any time that any police officer was even slightly hurt. When it became clear that the case would be fought, the charge of [attempted] GBH [grievous bodily harm] was withdrawn."

After a two-day hearing, the Quayes were found guilty on all the remaining charges but the Lambeth stipendiary magistrate, Mr. E. C. Beaumont, imposed remarkably light penalties, remarking: "It is the most unfortunate case I have had to try."

Mr. Quaye was given a conditional discharge on one count and fined £10 each on the other two. Mrs. Quaye was conditionally discharged on both counts. Kathleen received one conditional discharge and one fine of £10.

The magistrate also made this unusual comment: "It would not have happened if Mr. Quaye had not stood on his legal rights [in insisting on a search warrant] and had allowed the two women police constables into the house."

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Oz 'skinhead Trot' aims at the workers

By Anne Robinson

THE NEXT issue of Oz will include a piece on Lord Longford's anti-porn committee, another on the "angry brigade" (Oz-se for its militant readers) and 2,000 words by women's lib champion Germaine Greer. The new three-man caretaker board running the magazine, confident that the trial publicity will boost circulation, has increased the print order from the unusual 60,000 to 90,000.

Jonathan Green, one of the new editorial directors, is anxious to stress that the next issue—Oz 37—will also contain "dope, sex, cheap thrills, porn and rock-and-roll."

But David Widgery, another new member, makes it clear that the magazine will have a keener political edge than before.

Widgery, a 23-year-old medical student at the Royal Free Hospital, and Green, also 23, a history graduate and former news editor of Ink, are joined by arts director Pearce Marchbank on the new board. It is not the first time Widgery has stood in for Richard Neville, the jailed Oz proprietor. He successfully hoaxed the People newspaper two years ago when they sought with Neville what the Oz lot considered to be a hostile interview.

At the time Widgery described himself as a "skinhead British Trot." He is roughly the same today. Wandsworth prison might not approve his appearance. The length of his hair would leave little work for a scissor-happy prison barber.

It is Widgery with his lack of enthusiasm for the "beautiful people" aspect of the underground movement and his total commitment to Marxism and severe socialism, who will guide Oz along more jagged political contours.

The decision on Friday to publish 90,000 copies of the next issue was approved by its jailed proprietor. Conferences with

Neville have already taken place and if the prison visiting system allows it, he will continue to have a reasonable hand in deciding editorial policy.

Full details of the content of Oz 37 are secret or as yet unplanned. A foolscap piece of paper bearing a long list of ideas was hurriedly shoved beneath a telephone directory when I asked to see it. But the editors are determined that the gospel of "Richard fighting for his values" will be spread.

Widgery says: "Since the Royal Garden Hotel incident in Cambridge when Justice Melford Stevens wanted to stop 'student antics' Oz has been ahead. People are beginning to think like us. We might appeal to the beautiful people, but we are also interested in the Clyde, the Industrial Relations Act and Northern Ireland."

He agrees that until now the circulation has been patchy. In the schoolkids' issue the writers were drawn from either north London or the Farnborough and Reading areas of the Home Counties. W. H. Smiths refuse to handle Oz and the bulk of the readers are in the big cities where it is on sale in students' bookshops and in boutiques. It has been difficult to find willing printers and in the past the load has been spread over two or three. Oz 37 is being printed by one firm, although since the trial several more have offered to help.

Oz hopes to extend its readership to include skinheads and the working class. "The logic of the situation," says Widgery, "forces us to be more political. We will put forward the views of trade unionists, tenants associations and the young black people. We will smash the polite hypocrisy of British society."

The trio are unanimous that if there is to be any further persecution—or prosecution—it will be carried out under the laws of sedition "and not under a euphemism called obscenity."

The demos during the trial, they say, were the first indications that Britain is at last getting annoyed about Britain instead of mis-managed affairs in America and Vietnam.

Press coverage during the trial and since has not endeared them to street-level journalists. During an interview one takes the rap for the reports and leaders which have appeared in every newspaper. "The Mirror and the Sun," says Green, "supported us in an insulting way. At least Argyle took us seriously. We're not naughty boys."

Oz is solvent. Various collections in aid of the trial brought in more than £7,000, and even when the fines and costs of the case are paid there will be some left over. "We will continue ad infinitum but not, we hope, ad nauseam," says Green.

● Britain's obscenity laws are attacked today by the legal journal Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review. An article in the current issue lists changes in legal attitudes towards "sexy" books over the past 55 years and supports the contention of John Mortimer, QC, defending counsel in the Oz case, that "obscenity is in the eye and mind of the beholder."

● Strangers passing through Fiskerton, North, home of the Oz trial judge Michael Argyle, yesterday were stopped in the streets by police who wrote down names and addresses and asked: "What are you doing in the village?" Any who refused to answer were warned that they could be prosecuted for obstructing the police.

Porn: Full-frontal facts, page 7
Editorial, page 8

\$25,000 winner
The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won by Bond No. 7PS 639655. The winner lives in Glamorgan.

Tablets plan in school milk crisis

By John Ball

MANY of the two million school-children who still are entitled to free school milk may not get their supplies when they go back to school next month. Instead they may be given dried milk or milk tablets because milk suppliers face uneconomic delivery rounds.

Under the Government's new legislation more than 4,000,000 primary school children will be deprived of their daily free third-of-a-pint. Only the seven-year-olds and under and special hardship cases will be entitled to free tablets because milk distributors say their deliveries will be halved, and profits will be hit especially in counties with a scattered population.

Dr Daniel Cook, Devon's Chief Education Officer, says: "We are experiencing considerable difficulties in arranging milk supplies to remote schools. We have 310 primary schools scattered over a vast area and because of the new regulations, supplies to most of them will have to be cut by more than half. The contractors have told us it will be uneconomic for them to continue making deliveries."

"We are faced with either paying increased charges or being forced to give the children dried milk or milk tablets, but we don't know yet how we will cope when the schools go back next month."

Perthshire may link some school supplies to the school meals service to solve the problem. Lachlan Young, the county's Director of Education, says: "This means children at some schools supplied with meals from central kitchens will not get their milk until lunch-time. I know this is unsatisfactory and that a child needs the milk at mid-morning, but we found this was the only way round the problem."

"It could be that we will have to consider introducing long-life milk and making one or two deliveries a week to isolated schools."

In North-West Scotland, Alan Forsyth, Assistant Chief Education Officer for Ross and Cromarty, says that serious consideration is being given to supplying children with dehydrated milk or milk tablets.

An official at the Department of Education and Science said it was "really too early to say there were insuperable problems."

Solo sailor in ice trap
ARCTIC pack ice blown inshore by gusting wind has forced Colin Irwin, the Brighton salesman who is attempting the first solo voyage through the North West passage, to shelter in the lee of Flaxman Island. He cannot now move his glass-fibre and wooden boat until the wind blows the ice back out to sea, writes Tom Davies.

Irwin left Prudhoe Bay at 6.30 pm on Thursday according to reports from British Petroleum in Alaska, but by the time he had reached Maguire Island, 40 miles away, the ice had closed in. Later, he sailed another 10 miles to Flaxman before dropping anchor.

It will take a 15-mile wind from the South to push the ice out to sea and this is not expected for 48 hours, according to the US Weather Bureau.

Richard Hewitt is 20. His home is in Bradford, Yorkshire, and he went to Bradford Grammar School. He's just finished a two year course as an officer cadet at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

At school the general impression of Sandhurst was of "a sort of post primary school. Formal, disciplined, and rather isolated from society."

He found the reality very different. "It's very much of a college atmosphere with a close and friendly relationship between the officers, staff and cadets."

"There are as many cadets from State Schools as from Public Schools, and some from overseas. I had friends with widely different backgrounds and from a number of countries."

"The first five weeks at Sandhurst are pretty tough. You find out just how tired and how fit you can be. It's quite a challenge. After those few weeks you're given a lot of responsibility and a lot of freedom. I had a car there from the

end of my first term and found it very useful on evenings and weekends out of the Academy. I travelled a great deal in two years to Germany, France, Malta and Norway."

"One year of the two year Sandhurst course is now concentrated on academic training. It covers a wide range of subjects; I took a Russian course to 'A' level and a special Russian colloquial course. With the help of Sandhurst I hope to go on to read for a degree at Oxford."

Over 30% of Sandhurst cadets gain a degree. "Sandhurst is a very modern place. Not just in its equipment and buildings—I had a new study/living room to myself—but in its attitudes. We enjoyed the same social facilities as any University."

At Sandhurst, officer cadets are paid an annual salary of £978. "Sandhurst also has its traditions. The standards it sets are very high indeed, and there's a lot of pride in reaching them. It's a modern,

professional military college. "I plan to make a career in the Royal Signals, but whatever happens later, I shall be very glad to have spent two years at Sandhurst."

The only way to find out exactly what Sandhurst is like is to come and talk to the cadets here, and let them show you round.

If you are interested in a career as an Army Officer, have a minimum of 5 'O' levels, or equivalent, and are studying for 'A' levels, please write to the address below.

You will be sent full details and the opportunity for a free travel visit to Sandhurst.

To: The Commandant, R.M.A. Sandhurst, Dept. ST1, Camberley, Surrey.

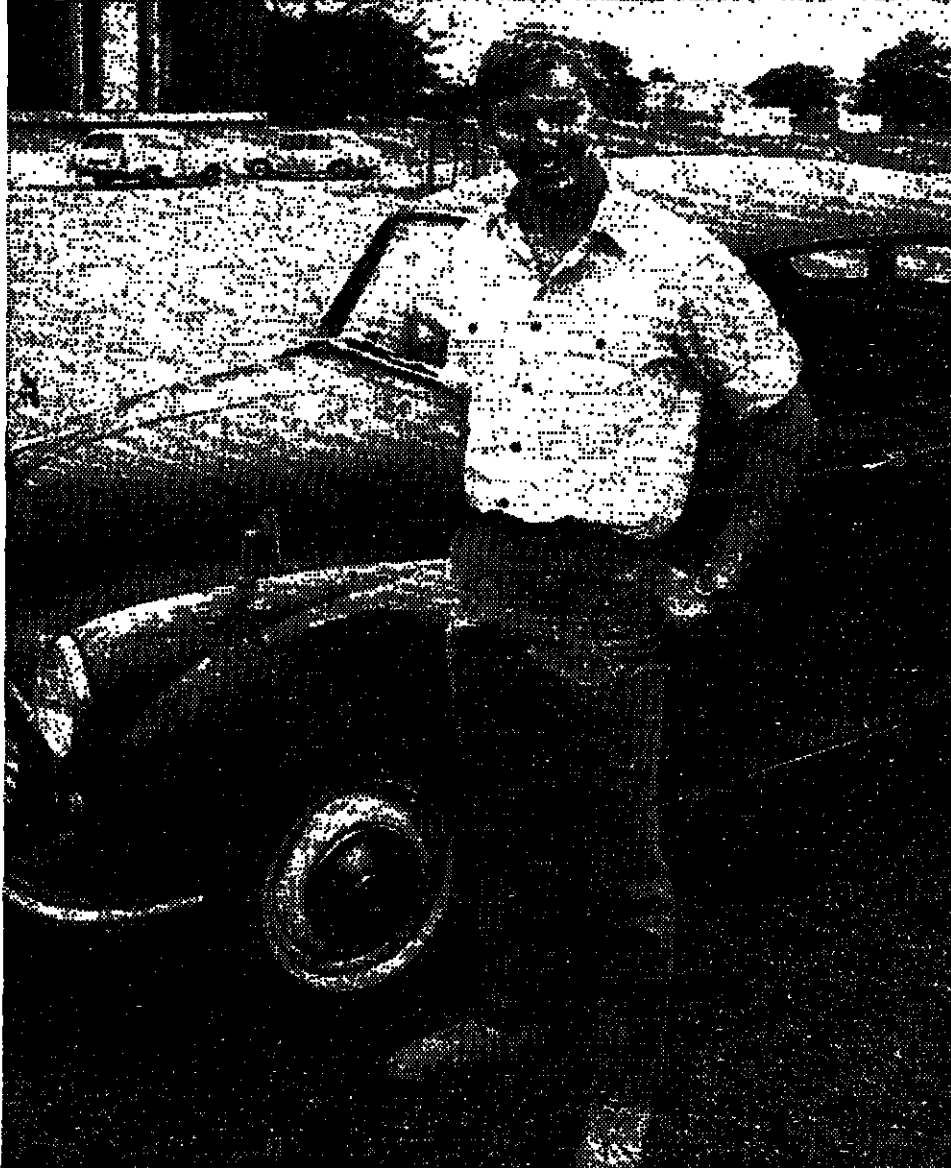
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Name _____ Age _____

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The changing face of Sandhurst.



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ST 8/71

HE GREATEST NAME IN DOUBLE GLAZING!



Why Raphael, Michelangelo, Titian and Reynolds are no longer four dirty old men

Picture by Kelvin Brodie



Raphael and their mates are just being recognised down at the Royal Academy. They were rescued from years of soot and ill-deserved obscurity (top) last week when Surindar Singh (above, working on Michelangelo) and his sand-blasting colleagues got to work on the statues on the Academy's frontage off Piccadilly. Ah, the public and staff at the Academy are saying, pointing upwards in wonderment, so that's who they are

The men who keep sex under lock and key

By Tom Davies

DR GARDINER is a gentle practitioner with a moon an impeccable bedside manner who runs a curious—strictly as a sideline, understand—from his home in East London. Last Gardiner's curious business has an unexpected boost the Chancellor of the Exchequer lifted the 113 per cent tax on chastity belts.

Dr Gardiner is in the hardware trade. He can sell a scold for a nagging chastity belt to protect welcome or unwelcome a torture rack to give tick stretch and, should de to counter-attack, a measure suit of armour to hide. He also does ne in thumbcrews, iron a siege machine which used for lobbing a veight of scorpions or a lead into a hostile neighbor.

Y belts have now been as safety devices and die East sultan will save up in the £, a concess is expected to cause rade boom. So, together Dr Gardiner is now aug his stock of medieval mplete with fiendish He is even bringing v mod outfit made from tes, which come with ins, a natty padlock and The other key, he says is for the purchaser's ager.

stonstone home is called lla. Besides a load of it has a couple of the doorway, a small in the cellar, five dogs, and two iguanas. Terry sometimes emerges into late at night during a essed in his suit of

armour and with a pint in one hand and a lance in the other, jokingly calling for his Guinevere. (His girl friend Chrissie, actually.)

"Most of our business is done with Americans who like the objects for curiosity value," says Dr Gardiner. "But we have had a couple of men here who look as though they hate the whole idea of Women's Lib."

On a more commercial scale is the Anne Hugessen Organisation which is based in Halstead and which sold about 2,000 chastity belts last year and expects to sell about 18,000 this year; not so much because of Mr Barber's tax-cut but because of publicity surrounding a new film by Ned Sherrin called Up the Chastity Belt, the cast of which was kitted out by the firm.

They do a 13th-century belt made of iron which comes in traditional fired black-lead finish to inhibit rust. This goes for £5.75 (now £5.15 after the tax cut) and has a 20in long down piece and a waist-piece of 26in, which accommodates most women except pregnant ones, when it's too late anyway.

Anne Hugessen is not sure what the belts are used for because, despite a nine-month guarantee, they get few complaints or, for that matter, letters of appreciation. But the belts can be used for hanging baskets of flowers, lamp stands, or to lock up your car by wrapping the belt around the door handle and steering wheel. You could also, with the aid of a bit of red velvet, turn it into a beauty queen's coronet.

"We get lots of imitators but they all use plastic and what's the use of that?" says Anne Hugessen. "We also give away the wrong key with every seventh belt." You're joking. "No," she says, "I'm not."



Terry English and a belted Guinevere: trophies for curious Americans and likely-looking haters of Women's Lib

Actors tell of Brazil 'torture'

By Antony Terry

MEMBERS of New York's Living Theatre Group, arrested in Brazil early last month, have smuggled out statements alleging that some of them have been beaten up and tortured while in prison and under interrogation.

Fifteen members of the travelling cast have been in custody since police from the Department of Political and Social Order (DOBS) raided their communal home and rehearsal centre near Belo Horizonte, 300 miles north of Rio de Janeiro. They include Judith Malina and Julian Beck, co-founders of the Living Theatre Group.

Since its formation in New York 10 years ago, the Group has toured the world and performed in 150 towns. Last year, it split into three separate groups, one of which continued to tour Europe and the US, while the second went to India and the third, now arrested, went to Brazil—at the invitation of the official Sao Paulo Theatre.

Under Brazilian law, the 15 can be held until October 1 without being charged. In fact, the authorities appear to have dropped original accusations of "subversion," made because they had copies of works by Mao and Marx. Instead, they are to be tried on charges which they deny—of being in possession of marijuana.

Copies of the statements describing the alleged tortures, compiled secretly in prison by members of the cast and later smuggled to Paris, were shown to me yesterday by Mr Pierre Biner, who was with the Group in Brazil but returned to France two months before the arrests.

In one statement, a 19-year-old Brazilian actor, Ivanildo Silvino, claims that during the first 24 hours of his detention in Belo Horizonte jail, police applied an electric kettle to his genitals and to his finger. He also alleges that, both before and after this, they beat him up in an effort to extract a confession.

Silvino, who joined the Living Theatre in Sao Paulo last December, asserts that, later, he was taken in a state of collapse to be interrogated by the local police chief, who told him: "Your physical condition is caused by taking drugs." The young actor says in his statement that he replied: "My condition has nothing to do with taking drugs—it is the result of torture by electric shocks and beatings." Silvino's statement adds that he was also beaten up by the police chief and kicked in the testicles.

A statement by another member of the cast, Roy Harris Levene, alleges that after he had been forced to sit on a cold marble floor and later stand against a wall at secret police HQ, a policeman took him out of the room and beat him severely about the chest. "He screamed at me, saying

that he would kick my head on the floor if I did not do what he said. Once during the evening I saw another member of the cast, Pamela Bagyk, hit by this same policeman."

Levene's statement adds that, when he was brought in to make a confession, he was suffering from severe pain in the chest and back where he had been beaten.

Yesterday, Pierre Biner described how police with dogs raided the cast's home at the village of Ouro Preto. "The Living Theatre Group had taken this eighteenth-century house for its headquarters," he said, "because it was cheap to rent and because the director of Ouro Preto's theatre festival, which was

taking place in July, had invited the company."

"The director later cancelled this invitation, I assume on higher orders and it was soon afterwards that the police burst in. Later, five of those held were released, including Steve Ben Israel, Mary Krapp and Andrew Nadelson, who were allowed to return to New York."

These three have also since given their version of the raid. In a written statement, they claim: "We were released because we were not in the house when the arrests occurred. The following day, the DOBS were looking for Steve Israel again, saying they had found an additional and larger quantity of marijuana which they had dug

up from under the house. They said they found this with the aid of a map posted on the back of our house. The map, they said, was written in English and gave directions as to where the marijuana was buried. All this is pure fabrication."

The statement says that, before being released, the three spoke with their fellow Living Theatre prisoners, who included American, German, Austrian, Australian, Portuguese, Canadian, Peruvian and Brazilian nationals. It declares: "They told us they were forced to sign confessions admitting possession of marijuana and drug trafficking. The confessions were extorted from them by beating, the women prisoners as well as the men, and threats of detention without access to legal counsel."



A pretty poisonous bunch

Flowers like lupins and delphiniums are pretty. And poisonous. Like a lot of other things that grow in the garden and country. If eaten, the seeds or flowers, bulbs or pods are dangerous. Some are death-traps. Not just big ugly fungi, but beautiful flowers. And of course children are most at risk. In the home, too. Cleaners for ovens, turpentine, old medicines are all killers in the wrong hands. Children's hands. So know your poisons. And what to do if an accident does happen. It's all here in colour—the YOU Poisons Chart. Make sure you get yours with YOU this month, it could be a matter of life and death.

Get the YOU Poisons Chart in YOU this month—Free.

The birds, the bees and your child.

Telling a child about sex is no joke. What he learns today can determine his tomorrow. In Part 2 of the YOU Guide to Sex Education we deal with the questions your child will ask. And the questions you ask yourself. It is a big responsibility. Just relax and read this special supplement. Your children will probably shock you more than you'll shock them. And when they ask "where do babies come from" you'll know what to say. And it won't be the one about storks and gooseberry bushes.

The bride wore school uniform.

People are marrying younger. The school-girl bride is no longer unusual. Marriage-wise, things aren't turning out as sociologists thought they would. So what's happening? The Pill is as easy to buy as baked beans. Girls have equal education and career opportunities. Why aren't the young enjoying their new found freedom? Statistics prove the younger the couple the higher the chances of divorce. This month YOU looks at the marriage scene present and future. It's fascinating. Like a lot of other things in YOU this month.

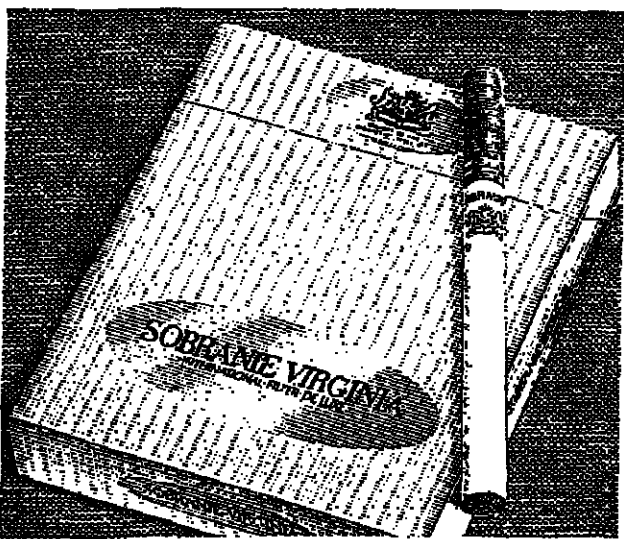
It isn't that we don't know how to make a cigarette with mass appeal. We prefer not to.

It would seem that the path to popular success in the cigarette business is paved with ever smaller, thinner cigarettes.

So it may well strike you as eccentric for us to be making opulent cigarettes like Sobranie Virginia. They're luxuriously long and packed with the finest Virginia tobacco that money can buy.

But our name has never been associated with a cigarette that was trimmed to fit the pocket of the average smoker.

And we're hanged if we're going to start compromising our standards now.



Sobranie Virginia in the silver pack. 31p for 20. Recommended retail price.

Sports fans come second

BRITISH travel agents are accusing the Finnish Government of snatching hotel rooms which had been booked in Helsinki for British tourists this week and using them instead to accommodate political delegates, writes Clare Colvin.

Travel agents had booked rooms for 255 athletics fans who wanted to see the European championships which start in Helsinki on Tuesday. But the games coincide with the SALT disarmament talks and this has caused acute accommodation problems. Page and Moy Limited, a Leicester travel agency, says that accommodation which had been confirmed in writing from the official Athletics Agency in Helsinki has now been cancelled by the Finnish Government and allocated instead to SALT delegates.

New hotel rooms have been found but at a higher price, says David Wade, Page and Moy's sales executive. "We are still charging our tour members £75 and absorbing the extra cost ourselves," he said last week.

EXPLORATION

line of Admiral Richard Byrd as one of the great polar explorers is based on his claim that he reached the North Pole—the first in history. But evidence has surfaced which suggests that Byrd (right) never actually reached his goal. Instead of following the path he claimed (illustrated here by the broken line), Byrd appears to have gone no further than an area just over the horizon from Spitzbergen.

TER 4 pm on May 9.
little coal-mining port at
y, Spitzbergen, its single
loading quay black
the snow-covered rock.
he focus of the world's

ing in over the port's bleak
ice came a three-engined
plane called the Jose-
ph. On board were two
men, Richard Evelyn Byrd
and his co-pilot Floyd Bennett.
The cabin windows they
men running across the
ice, stiffly in their furs
as in an Arctic Lowry
The plane's skis hit
and with the noise of
and dustbins. Within
the world was being told
had flown over the
for the first time. As
achievement it would
even the landing on the
day: engine failure over
the Ocean in the 1920s
to hope of rescue and
one of survival.

and Bennett stepped from their plane the moment they were to congratulate them was Edmundsen, the famous explorer who was preparing his own flight to the North Pole. He boarded an airship. The Americans sailed home to New York in a series of banquets, ticklerades and firm handshakes. The President. Medals from their double

su's. Byrd's manner, as
led to the votes of thanks,
it should be—demure,
ferential, the conductor
erone Arctic symphony
to the movement to
violinist and the boys
c it all possible.
one man was missing.
-lchen, a quiet Nor-
wyer whom Byrd had met
-ndsen's party and had
-t the first time. The
-ennett. By the Josephine
-a nationwide publicity
-lchen had been told by
-stay in the background
-we had not been officially
-r of the American crew
-t. He had also been
-t was some weeks before
-to suspect that the
-l commander of the first
-the Pole might be a
-he never got to the
-le at all.

at bay—at least in the public mind—it now seems probable that the career of Admiral Richard Byrd, one of the most decorated heroes of American polar exploration, was founded on a deception of simple but enormous scale.

What really happened was this: soon after take-off from Kings Bay the *Josephine Ford* developed an oil leak. Instead of making the 1,500-mile round-trip across the most desolate ice desert in the world Byrd ordered his co-pilot to mark time. For the next 14 hours the plane circled out of sight and earshot of the support party at McMurdo; then it flew back to the base, where the men gave Byrd the applause which rang in Byrd's ears for the rest of his life. Floyd Bennett died, of pneumonia, in 1928 apparently burdened with an uneasy conscience. Byrd survived him by 30 years and his flight was the last moment of the passing of an aviator who had conquered the bleakest corners of the world.

With both heroes long dead and buried Balchen survives today as the central figure of the remarkable tangle of fantasy that surrounded Byrd's polar career—a tangle which has just been exposed for the first time in an American book, *Oceans, Poles and Airmen*, by a distinguished newspaperman, Richard Montgomery.

Many men knew Byrd better than Balchen. The Norwegian, now a naturalised American, flew with him across the Atlantic and both navigated and piloted him to the South Pole aboard the *Floyd Bennett* in November, 1929—a feat which further strengthened Byrd's heroic image.

Two years earlier, after the Arctic triumph, Balchen and Bennett began their publicity tour with the *Josephine Ford*; it was during this time that the first tangible doubts took shape in Balchen's mathematical mind.

He became, firstly, aware of the fact that the engine was not doing what he thought it was doing; the plane's performance and the claims that Byrd had made for it during his Arctic flight, Bennett agreed with the Norwegian that the plane's average speed was about 70 mph and would be slightly less, because of increased drag, with the ski worn during the polar trip. At that rate,

Balchen calculated, the Josephine Ford could not possibly have flown to the North Pole and back in Byrd's time of 15½ hours. Someone, somewhere, had mislaid several hundred miles of Arctic flight path.

Balchen began to sense after his probing that Bennett had something to tell him, but he was not sure of the point. Finally, one night should he go to bed, Bennett unburdened his soul. In Montague's book, Balchen says that Bennett told him the flight had been faked. "We were just north of Spitzbergen," Bennett said, "and the commander told me to cover it on the leak. He was quite concerned about it and ordered me to fly back to the north coast of Spitzbergen—15 or 20 miles away. We flew back as fast as we could, and the possibility of flying over to East Greenland but he finally ordered me to fly back and forth and this is what we did until he told me to fly back and forth for a few weeks and forth for 14 hours."

In a strictly legalistic sense, such third-hand evidence must be considered **impossibly circumstantial**; but Balchen was not the only man who thought Byrd's achievement required closer scrutiny.

In 1960, Professor Gösta Liljequist, a meteorologist at Uppsala university, Sweden, conducted a detailed analysis of the Fokker's capabilities. He estimated that the *Josephine Ford's* average speed during the North Pole

flight would have been about 70-75 knots. Taking 15 1/2 hours as the total flight time and subtracting 12 minutes spent circling the Pole and 15 minutes for the landing, the clock should have indicated an average ground speed of 100 mph to have covered the distance claimed by Byrd. The aviator himself had reported that on the way back from the Pole a fortuitous wind sprang up and had pushed them home at increased speed. Professor Liljequist, who studied the Arctic weather charts for that day, found no evidence of a wind of sufficient force to sup-

port Byrd's assertion. In brief, based on the plane's known capabilities, Byrd got back to Kings Bay nearly two hours too soon.

Byrd was not short of motives for making his claim. When he reached Kings Bay on board the *Chantier* he discovered Amundsen's rival expedition already well under way with plans to cross the Pole in an airship before flying on to the North Alaskan coast. Amundsen tried to discourage the idea of a race; Byrd was equally similar. "I had ambition although he added later: "I knew the public construed

our relative expeditions this way." Byrd, in fact, was under considerable pressure to get there first. Fords, Astors, Rockefeller's Wanamakers, not to mention the President and the National Geographic Society and newspapers with which he had contracts, were all rooting for him back home. In the end, by his own account, he beat Amundsen's airship to the Pole by three days.

Based on the ruthless equation that the public pays more for a winner, Byrd had a good chance of not wanting to be second. During the hours he spent over-

the Arctic sea it must have frequently occurred to him that his expedition had begun with a 20,000 dollar deficit, for which he alone was responsible. "I was not the only thing I was risking," he wrote in "Skyward" (1928) his lyrical self-congratulatory account of the flight.

Byrd's subsequent career, particularly in the Antarctic, was to raise frequent questions about his ethics. Those who worked with him found, growing under the mantle of a modest public hero, a careerist whose appetite for the limelight was insatiable.

His undoubted courage and his imagination (bolstered in the Antarctic by the cognac he gulped for a "heart condition") led his lieutenants ahead of his exploits, and he was not averse to claiming for himself the discoveries of his subordinates. Powerful men sustained his reputation at home—his own brother, Harry Flood Byrd who died in 1966, was a senator. It was the senator's lawyers who "corrected" a book written just after Byrd's death in which Bernt Balchen tried unsuccessfully to tell all.

Byrd feared Balchen, that quiet watchful Norwegian, and yet he could not do without his technical skill. Once, in the Antarctic, Byrd caught Balchen calculating again the *Josephine Ford's* Arctic performance and he angrily ordered

The National Geographic Society in America, which sponsored Byrd's flight to the North Pole, refused to accept last week that Byrd's claim might have been false. According to one official, there was so much backstabbing among the early aviators "it really comes down to a question of one man's word against another."

It seems a somewhat inadequate response to accusations that an American did not, after all, fly to the Pole first. With the evidence now laid bare it seems an appropriate time to unearth once more the final paragraph of Professor Liljeqvist's neglected report: "A committee of aeronautical and meteorological experts (should) be given access to the flight log and all available data to study the question whether in fact he [Byrd] did reach the Pole."

Peter Dunn

**Lieutenant-Commander Byrd Tens 120
Was "Scared to Death" by Leaking Tank**

Technology

Form: the hard core bindings

LIEF that pornography people is widely held. It was advanced last as a justification for the of the OZ trial. possibly this is one of lies which are too well ed to be susceptible to evidence. Nevertheless, ence should be cited. ings, of course, are harder ving a negative. How can that no piece of porno- as ever had an effect in crime? Because of this. It is sometimes assumed darily research can make bution: it has "failed to that pornography is harmless. not the case. There is



justification?

research evidence available to support an argument that pornographic literature is conclusively dangerous to social mores, say, religious writers of sexual behaviour, words of the American Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, "are very stable, and not substantially altered by exposure to pornography." Of course, bad news for the purveyors of the QZ

the Commission on Pornography released its findings. He was reported to have expressed his views on pornography. The commission's report has been widely read in Britain. In addition, it is by far the most important compendium of the subject. In addition, it contains quantities of relevant material which will help to bring about a change in the impact of various forms of erotica, into sexual attitudes, into standards of sexual conduct. The like. Miles of tape made "blue" movies, acres of erotic slides were examined. The commission stated, "With perhaps excessive caution, this report provided 'no basis for the belief that materials constitute or a significant cause of development of character that they . . . (cause) delinquency.'" It is difficult to see how anyone could read the report without being struck by the honesty of the analysis. It is even difficult to see how anyone could fail to see how more and more people are being driven to the desperate hunt for sex.

psychologists said they had never encountered a case in which pornography appeared to have been a factor in anti-social behaviour. Only seven percent were sure they had seen such cases. Typical of the Commission's findings on the effects of pornography is an experiment in which 23 students spent 90 minutes each day for three weeks, alone in a room full of erotic books and films. No effects on their sleep, work or study habits were noted. The only result was that their interest in the material declined

One of the fine old saws of aesthetic criticism is that "the flash of a pretty ankle is more exciting than a whole-figure nude." This proposition received weighty support from the "Commodore" when he wrote in *Time* (Byrnie & Lamberth, 1970, and Tannenbaum, 1970) suggest that less sexually explicit media may generate more sexual arousal than more explicit media. Persons reported higher levels of arousal to films which depicted a nude scene but which omitted a scene of intercourse than to an identical film which retained the sequence."

There was evidence from a survey in Sweden that people who had some experience with erotic materials were likely to have engaged in sexual intercourse more often in life, to have higher present rates of intercourse, and to report more sexual satisfaction.

The proposition that pornography produces a "callous" attitude to women—that it makes the female "a mere sexual object to be exploited and manipulated"—was also examined. In a study of 256 college males, it was found that "over half of them had used one or more exploitative techniques in an attempt to gain intercourse. These sex "calloused" males more often professed love, used physical force, alcohol and sexual materials . . ."

Their attitude to women, however, actually became less callous for about two weeks after they were shown a blue movie. The results of the studies were developed to assess four aspects of moral character . . . The inventories were administered to over 300 men between the ages of 18 and 30, including imprisoned offenders and university and theology students representing a range of social backgrounds. The character was statistically unrelated to the amount of exposure to erotica ($r = .14$) but associated with deviant home backgrounds ($r = .45$). "

For obvious reasons, there were no experiments conducted with children. But the Commission reported "the proportion of youthful offenders who have had experience with erotic materials is not significantly different from the proportion of other adolescents and young adults in American society."

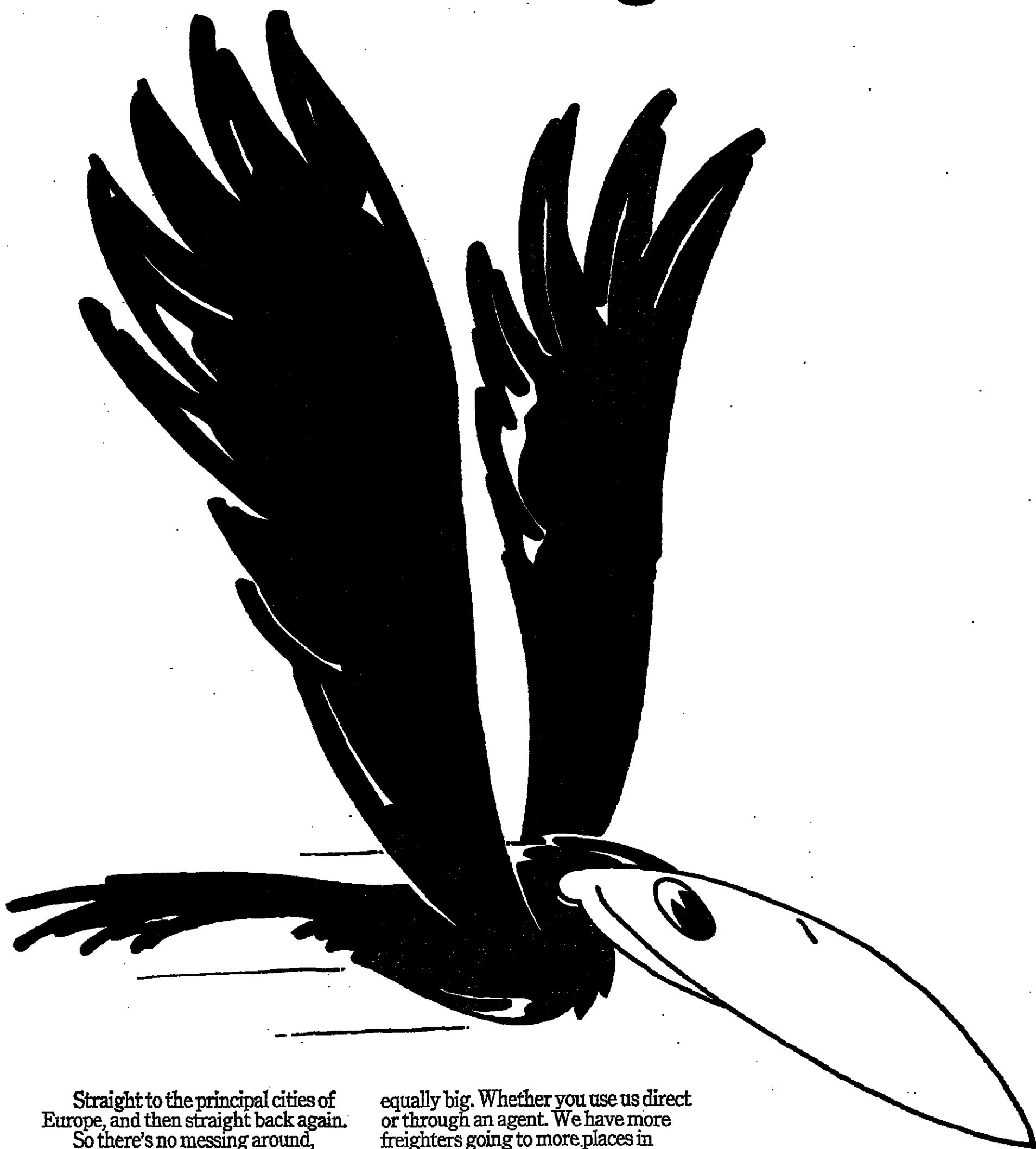
Even more interestingly: "In comparison with other adults, sex offenders and sex deviants are slightly less experienced with erotic during adolescence."

Perle has been saying for some time that society was being rotted by a tide of permissiveness. Is it not time for the effects to begin to show? The Commission reported that, certainly, "the availability of sexual materials increased several-fold during the period from 1960 to 1969." But during the same period, "juvenile arrests for sex crimes decreased."

It remains to be seen whether Lord Longford's inquiry in this country will be able to produce a different verdict which will sur-

Peter Pringle

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the agents' best friends.

Therefore it would appear that there's nothing to be gained from using any other airline. Although there's plenty to be lost. Time. And time again.

3EA CARGO
As the crow flies.

As the crow flies.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

Oz: an unjust sentence

OZ NUMBER 28, which was found obscene last week, is largely political in content. With variable literacy it records views and impressions of modern society, mostly bilious and crude, assembled by some school-children with the aid of Oz's adult editors. It also includes some rank and, to many people, repellent obscenity. It is an obscene article, which could hardly have been judged otherwise if the Obscene Publications Act 1959 has any meaning. These obscenities resemble extended lavatory graffiti. In coherence and premeditated persuasive power they therefore have much in common with the political views of Mr Richard Neville, the main defendant in the case. Mr Neville's copious and jumbled writings do not qualify as an authoritative radical manifesto. Not the least regrettable feature of the Oz trial is the credence it has tended to give to his presumption that he and his supporters offer a serious alternative structure for society. Rather, they do dirt on radicalism.

It is not necessary, however, to endorse Mr Neville's view of society to find the sentences passed on him and his colleagues quite unjustifiable. The claim that the trial will offend the young and increase the generation gap is irrelevant cant. The claim that it was politically inspired is much weakened by the fact that earlier, equally anti-establishment issues of Oz were not prosecuted. But the sentences have grossly inflated the offence and thereby created a specific and menacing injustice.

By all normal judicial standards the 15-month sentence on Mr Neville is extraordinary. It therefore needs extraordinary justification. This was a first offence, on a charge which has rarely attracted any prison sentence whatever. But unless their appeal succeeds, the Oz defendants will spend a long time in prison; additionally Mr Neville, despite having lived here for many years, has been recommended for deportation. Such exceptional severity implies that some exceptionally great obscenity has been committed, or that a seismic change has altered obscenity's place in the hierarchy of evil.

The exceptional feature perceived by defenders of the sentences is that Oz-28, being entitled "School-kids' Issue," was specifically directed at minors. Almost certainly, this kind of thinking lay behind the decision to prosecute. But the claim that it justifies the sentences—a very large claim—is more dubious. The most serious charge, that Oz-28 was a conspiracy to corrupt the morals of young children, was rejected by the jury with the judge's explicit approval. Nor was it shown that the magazine had been specially promoted among children. In general Oz-28 was, through its title, only slightly more available to children than previous issues of Oz, other examples of the underground Press or other pieces of hard-core pornography which are now instantly available to anyone who goes into the local newsagent to buy a lollipop. The specific, peculiar and altogether unique connection between Oz-28 and the corruption of children, which is alleged to justify these unique sentences, has not in fact been shown to exist.

What then is left to persuade the general public, which is as interested in justice as it is in morality, that the judge was right? Only the treacherous ground of exemplary punishment. The sentence, it is argued, will be a deterrent and, in the view of many, an overdue one. Yet here surely is the least convincing apologetics. For how can anyone suppose that deterrence of obscenity is a main object of public policy, when he sees the quantities of available pornography which, if prosecuted, would certainly be convicted under the Act? Why should any would-be pornographer imagine that he will suffer the imprisonment of a single Neville rather than the impunity of a thousand corner newsagents? The Act is quite arbitrarily applied; it thus offends against the canons of orderly legal administration and should be re-examined. How much greater is the offence against justice when an arbitrary charge leads to an unprecedented sentence.

The judge said that because the defendants were poor, only prison would do for them—an alarming penological principle. Oz-28 was certainly a foul piece of work. But we believe that a fine would have adequately reflected the measure of the offence and the social context in which it occurred. What has happened, instead, can be seen only as one man's blind lunge against obscenity in general. Anyone has the right, and many think they have a duty, to make such a gesture: but not, without overwhelming justification, by imprisonment and deportation.

Middle East: an elusive peace

YESTERDAY WAS THE FIRST anniversary of the cease-fire across the Suez Canal. The year of uneasy peace between Egypt and Israel has been marked by hitherto fruitless efforts, both on the part of the United Nations go-between and of the American Government directly, to extend the truce into the beginning of a lasting settlement in the Middle East. The first step towards such a settlement would be a re-opening of the Canal. But even on this preliminary, Jerusalem and Cairo remain deeply divided. Israel resists any idea of a substantial Egyptian military presence on the east bank—i.e. in the Sinai; and even if this to-cross-or-not-to-cross issue could be resolved, the Israelis seem to foresee a long time, perhaps years, then elapsing before the second stage of a settlement, involving a major Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in the Six-Day War. The visit, just ended, to Jerusalem of Mr Sisco, the American Under-Secretary of State, appears to have left the Israeli Government more implacable than ever.

The standpoint of the Israelis is perfectly comprehensible. No one has better cause than they to reason that in matters of national security, self-reliance and a disbelief in the promises of others is the surest policy. Moreover, the present disarray in the Arab world, which is even greater than usual, no doubt enables Jerusalem to regard reasonably calmly President Sadat's threats to resume hostilities by the end of the year. But Mrs Meir and her team ought also to be able to see that, so far as Israel is concerned, Sadat is the best President that Egypt has got, and that, even if the Six-Day War was precipitated by Nasser's rashness, his successor cannot be expected to survive nearly total surrender to Israeli terms. The Americans are right, despite all rebuffs, to go on trying to win round the Israeli Government to greater flexibility. Israel's long-term future depends less upon American support than on the readiness of her Arab neighbours realistically to accept her as a permanent part of the Middle East landscape. This is a prize worth paying for.

AS PARLIAMENT RISES, THE SUNDAY TIMES LOOKS AT TWO URGENT DOMESTIC ISSUES
ENTER PHASE TWO: UNEMPLOYMENT AN ACT THE UNIONS NEEDED

RONALD BUTT

THE ARRIVAL of this particular parliamentary summer recess really does, however much by chance, coincide with the end of a phase in the Government's career, and brings us to a pretty clear view of the prospect for phase two. The point of transition was neatly signposted last week, the very brink of Parliament's dispersal, by the announcement of the committee of four which is to examine in detail the problems of unemployment, inflation (that is, to put it bluntly, prices and incomes) and growth.

Two of them head the Treasury and "Neddy"; the others are Mr Victor Feather for the unions and Mr Campbell Adamson, director general of the CBI. After a year of bitter hostility between the unions and the government, Mr Feather is actually able to sit down with representatives of the Government machine to talk business. Co-operation replaces confrontation. That surely is the end of a phase.

Two obvious comments can be made about this event which has followed so swiftly upon the CBI's self-imposed attempt to secure a measure of price restraint. First, it will be said that the Government has been driven into an incomes and prices policy after all, while pretending that it was doing nothing of the sort. Second, it will be asked why, if it can be done now, it was not possible to do it sooner saving bitterness, strife and time?

The answer to this second question provides a further illustration that a phase in the Government's life has been completed. Even if the Government had seen its way earlier to some sort of incomes policy that it thought might be workable (and its opposition has been and is only to the sort of formal policy that it believes unworkable) it simply did not believe that any co-operative approach to prices and incomes could be a starter in the political conditions of the past year.

During its first term, it has given priority to doing the things it felt vital for building the basis of Tory policy—things which, if they were not done quickly, would not be done at all. The re-shaping of taxation and social security charges was the most obvious example. Any attempt to broach an incomes policy while these decisions were being made would have been blown out of the water by the unions' outrage.

This was particularly the case, given the Chancellor's judgment, right or wrong, that speedier reflation was too dangerous to risk. The only thing the Government felt able to do was to try to outface the unions as best it could and impress them with the facts of life—including the damaging effect on employment of wage settlements that priced labour out of the market.

The unions now appear to have been impressed. The atmosphere is surprisingly better than it was a few months ago (Upper Clyde notwithstanding—which itself is a remarkable enough fact) and the unions appear to have accepted, for practical purposes, the accomplished facts of Government policy.

poses, the accomplished facts of Government policy.

All three parties—Government, employers and unions—now recognise that unemployment poses a danger bigger than their separate interests. Unemployment, in fact, is the biggest political problem that faces the Government in the next session of Parliament and Ministers know it. The Common Market, though it is going to monopolise Parliament and create some tricky problems for the Government, is politically now less menacing. The Government believes that it is sure to get a majority of at least 40 in the crucial October vote and hopes that at least a bare majority will be provided by Tory votes.

Meanwhile, public opinion is likely to swing the Government's way on the Market—but it may not do so if unemployment remains the menace it now is. No doubt Mr Barber's reaction should take the edge off it: equally, the Government has perhaps now begun to achieve something with prices and wages. But the problem of unemployment, especially in the regions, will remain—and particularly, of course, on Clydeside—and my impression is that Ministers are not nearly as dogmatic as they are painted in their approach to it.

None of them would be prepared to go on throwing money after something (UCS) which they believe can never be a going concern and they do not feel that it would be any lasting service to Clydeside if they did. But I believe that if anyone were now to bring to the Government any convincing propositions for wholly new undertakings for this part of Scotland, public money to help launch them would be available. The criterion would be that any such undertakings must be viable long-term.

In a sense then, the Government's first phase of insistent *realpolitik* is now being succeeded by something rather different in tone because the Government feels it has made its point and can move on. At the end of its first parliamentary term, Mr Heath's Government has established a pretty concrete collective persona—that of a government that is, at best, hard-headed and at worst hard-hearted.

Rightly, it has not courted public opinion. In this respect its performance has been very different from that of the first year of the Wilson Government when three or four leading Ministers straddled the political stage like colossi from the world of entertainment. In fact, politics in those days were entertainment, as Ministers bustled on and off the television screen, from crisis to crisis, getting themselves known and seeming to become, in a quite new way for politicians, part of all our lives.

By comparison, the individuals of this much more reticent Government are still relatively unknown. Mr Barber, an under-rated politician who has had a pretty stormy passage, is only beginning to make his mark. Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph

are not known for their really significant achievement as money-raisers for their departments but respectively for ending free milk and for social service charges (as well as the not very successful family incomes supplement scheme). Mr Davies, too, trying to get to grips with the facts, does not understand the political importance of really sounding, as well as being, sympathetic.

As for Mr Heath himself, his personality has begun really to come across and it appears to inspire respect if not warmth. But this Government—so busy trying to get the country's feet back on the ground during the last fourteen months—has neither spent much effort trying to get itself liked (which is good) or trying to communicate both ways with the public (which is not so good).

The Conservative Party, of course, has the natural handicap that its heart does not bleed as profusely on its sleeve as Labour's, though in practical terms its social performance is not necessarily the worse for that. Nevertheless, having demonstrated that it has a mind and will of its own, it needs to build up a better relationship with the public. In phase two, I expect that process to start—and an integral part of it will have to be a mastery of the unemployment problem—even if means have to be used which the Government would not have contemplated while it was establishing its authority with the nation.

THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS Act at last became law on Thursday, but neither peace nor war broke out on the factory floors. For the phase of outright union opposition is now virtually over. We are entering a new phase, that of union accommodation to the laws, however reluctant, however wary. If there really is a strike ahead we are still in the uneasy phoney war period, when peace seems just as likely.

There are, of course, strictly practical reasons why nothing could have happened yet even if somebody had wanted it to. Mr Robert Carr has not appointed a Registrar or a National Industrial Relations Court and until he does the new legal weapons created by the Act remain effectively unprimed. But even when they are ready, sometime this winter, it is doubtful whether they will be wheeled out for full-scale battle.

This will not mean that union leaders have been converted to Tory thinking. Far from it. But they have begun to realise the hopelessness of merely inveighing against it. I do not think the unions were wrong to have reacted as strongly against the Carr proposals as they did. At any rate, their reaction was understandable. They had been deeply disappointed with the record of their own party's Government under Harold Wilson. The promised growth had not materialised. Unemployment had risen to its highest levels

ERIC JACOBS

since before the war. They had been thrust into the strait-jackets of freeze and squeeze. Inflation had accelerated. And the Government had made a last desperate bid for popularity by attempting to enforce legal sanctions against striking. Then, as if to rub in their bitter disappointment, along came a Tory Government determined not only to reverse many of those industrial, fiscal and social policies of Labour that the unions had supported, but to crown their first year in office with an elaborate structure of laws binding union activity. It is this background that has made trade unionists believe all those highly coloured phrases about the Bill being a deliberate attack on the working class and the worst disaster since the Combination Laws.

When the Bill was first published, I shared the unions' hostility. The Government's proposals seemed to me irrelevant where they were not positively malevolent. The priorities that faced the Government, I thought, were growth, unemployment and prices. To do something about these they needed the unions' co-operation. How on earth did Ministers hope to get that with their Bill hanging like a guillotine over union heads?

Since then, I have actually read the Bill, unlike a lot of its opponents (and its supporters,

for that matter) and I have a chance to consider, of the events of the months might have been different if the Bill law. Take one example, the nine-week strike. Would the shop have called that strike before their union finished the first negotiations? Of course not. But the Act will compel the union to accept their responsibility for their actions. At the very least, it will make them think twice before they leap.

If change was surely the legal mea by the Government foundly uncongenial lot of others, I learn deal of what I know unions from George cock. His themes we and the operation general will. Union democratic organisations only be moved as far were willing to go. admirable and even view of the wa should work. But flaw. For under a cock philosophy, ab thing that happened fied. Change and action and inaction—equally good.

The result of movement's long-r policy of letting the care of themselves is that the unions thoroughly corrupt. They are because they are because they are do not live up to ideals. Perhaps the of this is to be too low subscriptions un from their member leaders are quite sin to ask for more money.

And who can bl for being afraid? are so out of touch members; when sho are supported or from the top as it leaders: when occasionally bullied often ignored; wh are united in little t tive, such as commo for incomes, and m negative, such as a hostility to any sit incomes; when uni wash their hands of in which a handful o put thousands out when all the really gains workers have the last decade—co employment, redund higher benefits—h secured for them b ments, not by union.

It seems to me undeniable that un shown themselves: corrigibly weak i incapable of making on their own, capab responding to adva to them. The Indus tions Act is the mos advance that has bee them this century. worry now is that the not be good enough its challenge. But if the Act offers huge untunities for the increase their membe to extract more c than ever before employers. It is up to



CARLYLE: STYLE AND STOMACH

RAYMOND MORTIMER

of a wife, submissive, helpful, ever good-humoured, her sole object to be her husband's comfort and that of his friends. That was not a model she could ever have followed: she was so lively and sharp-tongued. With dismay we watch the two of them converge despite such warnings, like the Titanic and the iceberg in the Hardy poem; and marry they did in October, 1826.

After their deaths Froude, the historian, wrote a brilliant account of their lives and letters, which got him into a ghastly scrape: it was so candid. But if he had suppressed the material, there might now be little interest in Carlyle. In his opinion the marriage was never consummated. I fancy that it was, although the evidence is slight and contradictory. On his honeymoon Carlyle wrote to his mother: "On the whole I have reason to say that I have been mercifully dealt with"—and that has been taken as an allusion to his wife's kindness about his impotence, although I feel sure that he was here expressing, not indeed with much enthusiasm, his gratitude to Providence. In any case they loved one another faithfully until her death, when he discovered with bitter remorse how deeply she had suffered

from his self-centred blindness, her ill-health and other distresses.

From a sulky reserve and a lack of tolerance; nor had he been brought up in his peasant home to treat women with any consideration, much as he adored his mother. The main trouble with the marriage, however, was that even before it both he and his wife were victims of chronic ill-health. In his own words:

All the evils of life are as the small dust of the balance to a diseased stomach. It banishes all thought from your head, all love from your heart. It seems to pollute the very sanctuary of our being; it renders our suffering at once complete and contemptible.

The same symptoms, dyspepsia and acute insomnia, afflicted Jane, who was prone also to colds, sore throats and influenza. "She seldom has a day of true health," he wrote soon after the marriage. They therefore make me think of two plants, peas or scarlet runners, that need staking, and without it crush one another. How far their illnesses were neurotic we cannot know; but he died of old age at eighty-five, and she at sixty-five of a heart attack. They seem to have chosen a stodgy diet with little or no fruit and green vege-

tables; and they fought off biliousness with continual, violent purges, blue pills made of mercury, and also castor oil, of which he took a cup mixed with hot coffee in the middle of every morning—enough to ruin an excellent digestion. She also resorted often to morphia, and he occasionally, if modern painkillers and sedatives had been available, their lives, and his writings, might have been far less gloomy.

As things were, he became not only pathetic but comical, never ceasing to complain and to rail, denigrating almost every writer of his time. Wordsworth was intrinsically a small man, Coleridge full of moonshine, Keats (born in the same year as himself) a horrible sort of man, Macaulay and John Stuart Mill superficial. Lamb, Hazlitt and De Quincey contemptible, George Eliot much less gifted than Mrs Carlyle. Verse, he decided, was better obsolete: its message was better given in prose.

He could not endure Mozart and Beethoven, disliked Gothic architecture, and dismissed all painting, except portraiture, as worthless. On top of all that, he hated or despised the Irish, the Jews, the Negroes (who ought never to have been emancipated) and the French (whose defeat by Prussia in 1871 was the one event in his lifetime that could excite his enthusiasm. Though he was always commending reverence

as a virtue, he admitted to his tyrannical scorn for

His views of his was literally jaundiced trickery, quackery, everywhere, except in—and found the century almost as writer on him, I think enough attention to diagnosis.

If this burden of disease away, nine-tenths of and incapacities w away with it."

The message he pr repetitiously is simple vague. With a fanat in Deists he demanded sive faith in an im First Cause which planted in us a kno right and wrong. Our duty is to obey it by hard and remaining without even trying happy. The afterlife the few matters on kept an open mind. disbelief in the Bibl the dogmas of all Chu is less explicit, thin scepticism of a Hu Gibbon further from than any form of cre

Politically he sta radical, with a just unusual indignation sufferings of the poor largely by laissez-fair he denounced eve towards democracy, without ever suggest that could be achiev can't help seeing in hi cursor of Hitler, wh probably have excited enthusiasm, then his

مكتبة الأمل

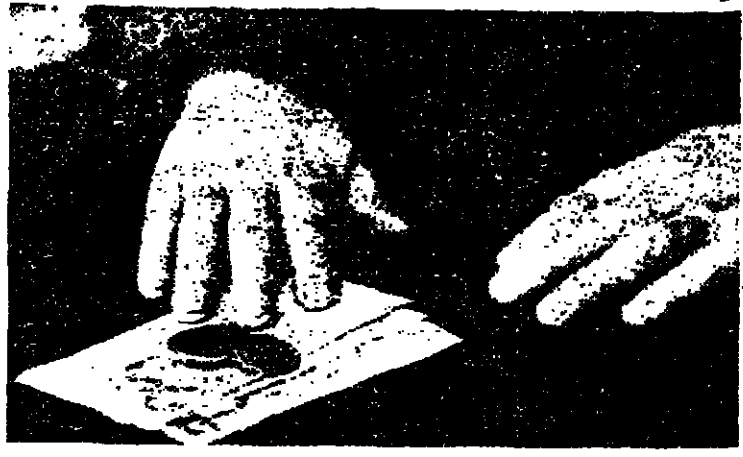
Attitude to work
 *Keen *Satisfactory *Selective *Not enthusiastic *Work-shy
 Comment (how far attitude affected by health, physical or mental disablement, domestic problems or any other circumstances)

Form B.6A is the instrument used by Social Security officials to separate the deserving from the undeserving poor. The existence of an official category "work-shy" was still denied by the Ministry last week.

THE SECRET MACHINERY OF THE POVERTY CODE

INSIGHT

on the hidden power of bureaucracy



number of wage-stop cases would be halved.

Yet the nature of the problem can only be gleaned from the secret code. David Ennals, who was the Labour Minister in charge of social security at the time of the policy change, said: "I did not know overtime was not taken into account. They should use real earnings, not basic wages."

Most social workers probably believe that failure to include overtime rates results from individual errors by officials. In the words of a Child Poverty Action Group pamphlet: "Probable overtime earnings should be (but seldom are) added to these basic rates." But the cause is not individual error. It is the working of the secret system.

THE POWER given to even junior staff of the Commission is illustrated by the "work shy" rule.

It is known that the Commission has formidable powers to deal with what, in public, they call the "voluntarily unemployed." If jobs are available in an area, for example, a single, fit, unskilled man under 45 can have all benefit cut off after four weeks. Other claimants may be given three months' grace.

Even with the present unemployment, this cut-off is now being applied to about 100,000 people a year. But the Commission has always maintained that its decision stems from the fact that jobs are available, rather than from any judgment of individual character. Asked last week if "work shy" was used as an official category, a spokesman of the Department of Health and Social Security said, "No, we don't pigeon-hole people."

We reproduce, above, an extract from Form B.6A used by the Supplementary Benefits Commission. "Work shy" is the lowest of the five possible appraisals from which the examining official must make a selection. Industrial psychologists are far from confident that there is any condition which can be simply labelled "work-shyness." There are cases where people with particular problems may lose interest in work; but considerable training is needed to diagnose the state, and in most cases it is transient. For that reason, the Department of Employment and Productivity does not use the term. "It does not define anything," said one DEP man last week.

Form B.6A ignores these complexities. The simple diagnosis is made by an "executive officer."

He can be as young as 18. He should have 13 weeks' training—but only three in an actual training course. And the shortage of staff is such that many officers work for months before even taking that course. Anyway, there is no specific instruction on classification of work attitudes.

Nevertheless, an executive officer's assessment will stay on a man's file. It can follow him around the country if he moves.

We asked ex-minister Ennals

Patrick Campbell

Fed-up Nomads

NOW IS THE TIME of the Nomads. Now is the time when there is a new arrival every 94 minutes at the reception desk of every hotel in Britain. They wait there 4 minutes 18 seconds, to receive the key of room number 504, because the previous occupants are at this very moment paying their bill, preparatory to moving out.

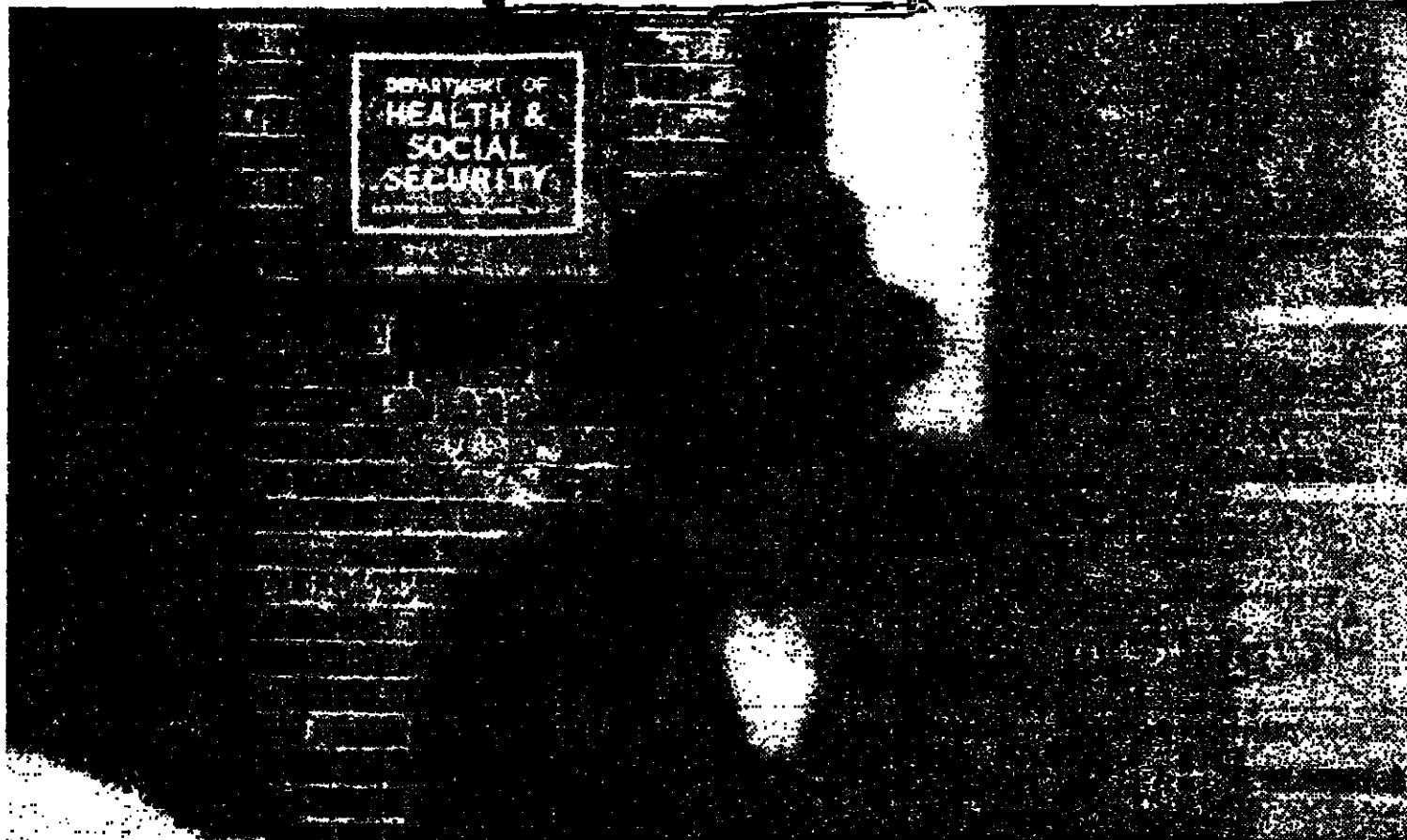
Once they have the key it will take them 22 minutes and 50 seconds to instal themselves in room 504. At the end of that time they will have hung up the crumpled clothes in the wardrobe, put their toothbrushes in the bathroom glasses, found out how the television set works and room service can be obtained.

All over the hotel the guests are as busy as ants, moving up and down, in and out, leaving parcels with the hall porter and greeting for the fortieth time the elderly and distinguished man working the lift. In a curious way the Nomads work hard, though in theory they are waited on hand and foot. Handing in the room-key, getting it out again. Putting out shoes, taking them in again. Ringing down for the morning papers, only to find that they are already outside the door. But in no way do the Nomads work harder than in providing

themselves with food and drink. On the evening of the arrival they dine in the hotel restaurant. So convenient. One prawn cocktail, one artichaut vinaigrette, one soupe à l'oignon and then one tournefrites chasseur, one sole Bercy and for me the gigot d'agneau. And two vodka martinis and a bottle of Beaujolais Villages. And later on nothing for me or her but my daughter would like vanilla ice-cream with hot chocolate sauce. Coffee, certainly, and two Remy Martin but nothing for her. Delicious.

Next morning I spend some time on the telephone to room service. Breakfast, please. One large orange juice, one small, one China tea with lemon, one eggs and bacon, toast and coffee. Very good indeed, and served on a bedside trolley.

We decide to go out for lunch. We open the menu. Escargots? No. Omelette aux fines herbes? Don't think so. Yes, waiter, we have decided. One artichaut vinaigrette, one tomato salad, one paté maison and then a fillet steak, one steak-and-kidney pudding, a liver and bacon. Apéritif? Oh, yes, two Bloody Marys and a Campari soda and with lunch some sort of a Bordeaux. And later on we have three Remy Martin and coffee and already



Above, an applicant leaving a social security office in London; below, an extract from the secret AX code, used in cases where fraud (e.g., claiming benefit while still in work) is suspected. No proof is required before cutting off the cash, and the claimant need not always be told the evidence

2109. There will be cases where, before evidence to establish fraud can be obtained, it is clear from the information available (the distinction is important) that the claimant is either not entitled to benefit or is entitled to a lesser amount. The benefit adjustment should be made without delay, the guidance in AX 2124 followed and enquiries pursued with a view to obtaining evidence on which subsequent fraud action can be taken. Examples are as follows:

last week whether he knew of the "work shy" classification. He replied: "I cannot recall being aware of it; but I can't say certainly that I didn't know at the time."

THE BIGGEST growth point in the supplementary benefits industry is the campaign to track down "fraud." Over 100 pages of the AX Code—a document unknown outside the Ministry—lay down the rules for this. The most sensitive parts deal with the work of the Special Investigators, whose job is secretly to collect evidence of fraud: typically, cases where people claim benefits while still in work.

Paragraph 2109 of the AX Code flatly contradicts the concept that a man is innocent until proved guilty. It reads: "There will be cases where, before evidence to establish fraud can be obtained, it is clear from the information available (the distinction is important) that the claimant is either not entitled to benefit or is entitled to a lesser amount. The benefit adjustment should be made without delay. . . . The italics are official: the distinction between information and evidence is not explained.

Enter the Special Investigators

In cases where "there is more than a vague suspicion that the person is committing fraud," the choice of words is revealing. "There will usually be no alternative," says the Code, "but to continue payment of benefit until the position is resolved."

The job of "resolving" the problem rests with the Fraud Officers in each local office, or with the roving "elite," the Special Investigators. Under the Labour government the number of SIs doubled to 196; under the Conservatives, growth has been even faster: there are now 270, costing almost £1 million a year.

The official most immediately concerned is the Fraud Officer; there are normally one or two of these at each of the 986 local Social Security offices.

A Fraud Officer is supposed

to receive a week's intensive training. In practice, it is common for someone to fill the post at one or two days' notice. As with other parts of the supplementary benefits system, decisions vital to a family's future are being made every day by officials lacking even the qualifications which, at a national level, the Supplementary Benefits Commission considers necessary.

The SIs, who work out of the regional offices, have more power. An SI seeking evidence of fraud acts like a policeman—some of them are ex-police. But their influence can be greater than any policeman's. For the SI presents his evidence directly to the local office manager; therefore, he may be policeman, prosecutor and jury. The manager, who decides whether to cut off benefit, remains the judge.

The Ministry assured us last week that "the SI informs the claimant of all the evidence against him or her which might be used to establish fraud or overpayment." Section 8 of paragraph 2493 shows that this is not so.

This section deals with the case of a woman suspected of "cohabiting" with a man. Part of the SI's job is to keep her house under watch for the morning and evening of three consecutive days. If the SI sees a man entering the house one evening, or leaving one morning, and acquires other corroborative evidence, he then questions the woman. The AX Code instructs him as follows: "Tell her that a man (her husband if it is the case) has been seen to leave her address in the morning and return at night. Do not tell her the number of occasions on which a watch has been kept. . . ."

Thus the woman is not allowed to hear the detailed direct evidence of the case against her.

Laying down his great plan from which the present structure of social benefits derives, Sir William (later Lord) Beveridge said in 1942: "The work of the Assistance Board shows that assistance subject to means test can be administered with sympathetic justice and discretion taking full account of individual circum-

stances." But he never envisaged the vast system of social support we now find necessary. "The scope of assistance will be narrowed from the beginning and will diminish throughout the transition period."

As the scope of assistance has, in the event, increased, so criticism of the working of the Supplementary Benefits Commission has grown. So far, this has centred on individual cases, and the defence has been that isolated misjudgments do not reflect upon the system itself.

But the Commission effectively prohibits examination of the system by its refusal to publish the "A" code. Its main argument is that benefits are in so many areas "discretionary"—to be given or withheld as the SBC officials see fit—that to publish details would encourage claimants to regard them as "rights." This ignores the fact, unknown until now, that the Commission's "A Circulars" are designed precisely to ensure what one civil servant called "uniformity of discretion": there is no reason why these criteria should not be published too. In any event, it is because this reliance upon discretion gives a civil servant power to make judgments as between the deserving and undeserving poor, that the attitudes underpinning these decisions are important.

Study of the "A" code and its related documents suggests that the problems are not merely those of individual error, but lie in the secret system itself.

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Look Lu, it's back to front

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Inside track

Pauper Nation

HAVING enthusiastically accepted the European Amateur Boxing Association's offer to stage the European junior championships in England in September, 1972, our own ABA have had to admit they are incapable of running them.

"I'm bitterly disappointed and personally very humiliated," says Dr. Louis Blomstein, the ABA chairman. Blomstein blames a lack of dedicated workers as the root cause of the embarrassing failure. But there were three other disturbing problems: (a) the cost of at least £50,000, against which the Sports Council offered "a meagre" £3,000 plus three dollars a day per competitor; (b) the lack of an available venue large enough to accommodate 10,000 people for 12 days; and (c) a hotel to house 300 visitors, including 150 competitors.

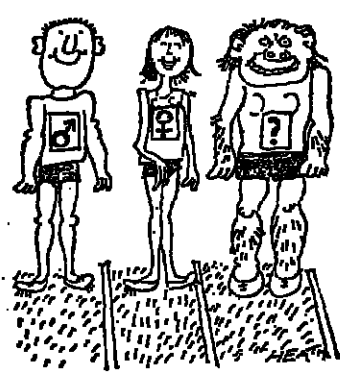
Bravely, some tentative plans had been laid. Accommodation to the value of £10,000 had been provisionally reserved at Ruxton's Palace Hotel, and the championships, free to be envisaged, would take place in the Warren night club, near Manchester. But now Britain's boxing face is red.

The junior championships will probably go to Rumania instead but Blomstein, conceding his cheek, says: "I still hope to get the senior European amateur championships in 1974." We can't see poor Britain getting them.

WE wept tears as you will hear on hearing that bookmaker John Banks is owed £98,000 by credit customers. However, thanks to his "brainwave" pitching of an ordinary bookies' board at Windsor and Brighton last week, business is looking up. On the first day at Windsor, for example, without a board his takings were £54. But on the second and third, with the board, he collected £2,980 and £3,064.

Trial of Sex

THE European Athletics Championships and sex tests have become somewhat synonymous since they were introduced at Budapest in 1966. Now Maria Hartman, secretary of the Women's A.A.A., says she intends to suggest "informally" at the International Amateur Athletic Federation meeting after the Helsinki competition, that sex tests should be taken every two years instead of once in a lifetime. "A lot of things can happen in a couple of years," she says. That's a view pooh-poohed by Professor C. J. Dewhurst, co-author of The Intersexual Disorders and a medical witness at the April Ashley sex-change divorce case. There are, he says, four medical criteria for determining sex, and the IAAF ought to define first what they mean by sex (which no one has yet done).



At least two examples of athletes competing as females and later settling down socially as men are known. But the chromosome test which ruled out Polish star Klobukowska in 1967, would be pointless to repeat because chromosomes are static from birth. More thorough tests, to prove say an increase in male hormones, would be costly, complex, and difficult to administer. And they would also involve stripping in front of a panel of independent doctors.

To subject athletes to that every two years would outrage girls and parents, and further reduce interest in athletics.

WE invite all amateur judges to consider the muddled justice of the Amateur Rowing Association. At Nottingham this week, Britain's best coxless pair, trying to qualify for the Euro-Glyn Looke and Tim Crooks, are pean Championships by establishing the best of three against Cambridge's P. Summers and M. Hart. Democratic, until you consider that they not only trounced Summers and Hart by 11 lengths at Henley, but finished fifth at Lucerne 22 seconds in their standard.

It's Permissive

"CAN you imagine Leeds United paying somebody else to play extra well to beat Arsenal?" asked Alan Hardaker, the secretary of the Football League.

His question was a reference to the three German players, World Cup full-back Patzke, suspended for 10 years, and internationalists Mangitz and Wild, suspended for life, in trials a fortnight ago.

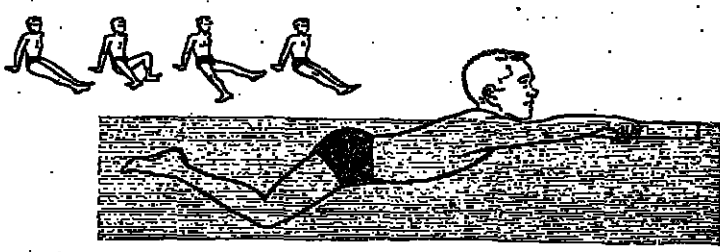
Yesterday, another West German international footballer, Lotmar Unsas appeared before a German FA tribunal. He is similarly accused of accepting an inducement to join.

Unsas is said to have asked directors of Offenbach Kickers for a large sum of money if his team beat R. W. Oberhausen (the point being that both Offenbach and Oberhausen were in danger of automatic relegation from the Bundesliga).

In Switzerland, the principle of such a payment has been defended by Edy Nagel, president of FC Zurich. "With us," he says, "a payment of victory bonuses to a rival team is authorised." But Hardaker calls it "the thin end of the wedge... the permissive society has gone one step further to the other thing."

ABREAST OF THE REST

BREAST STROKE used to be the first stroke taught to beginners because it does not necessitate putting the face in the water. It is a difficult stroke, however, to master. The last in our series for parents and children, initiated and written by JUDY GRINHAM, devised and drawn by PAUL TREVILLION.

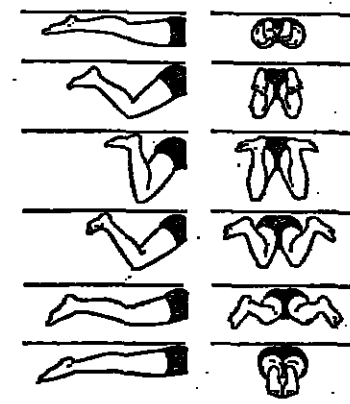


IN the breaststroke the body should lie as flat along the surface as possible. The shoulders should be level with the surface, with the legs slightly lower than the head and the heels almost reaching the top of the water.

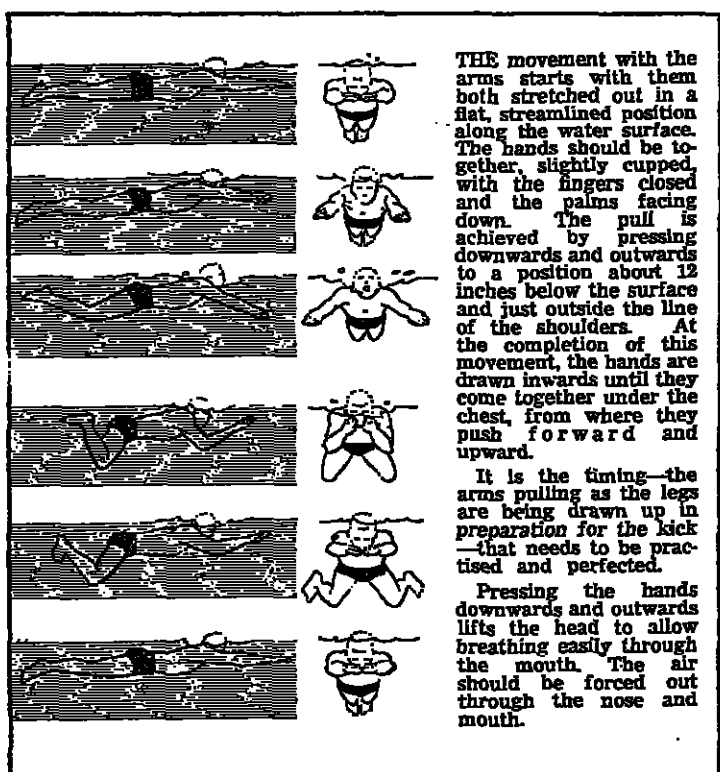
The leg kick should be demonstrated and practised first on land from a straight, lay-out position of the legs, with the heels together and the toes pointed. The feet should be drawn up towards the seat. As the knees bend, they turn outwards and should be outside the line of the body. The thrust back and bringing together of the feet is a circular, swirling movement.

An old standby is useful here for children: to think of the leg movement as a frog for the knees bent, and an aeroplane's wings for the position reached in the kick before bringing the feet together. The movement, though, should never be jerky.

It is a good idea to practise the leg kick lying over a stool in front



of a mirror at home, before trying it in the water holding on to the wall at the edge of the pool. From there one should go on to practise holding a float with the hands.



THE movement with the arms starts with them both stretched out in a flat, streamlined position along the water surface. The hands should be together, slightly cupped with the fingers closed and the palms facing down. The pull is achieved by pressing downwards and outwards to a position about 12 inches below the surface and just outside the line of the shoulders. At the completion of this movement, the hands are drawn inward until they come together under the chest, from where they push forward and upward.

It is the timing—the arms pulling as the legs are being drawn up in preparation for the kick—that needs to be practised and perfected.

Pressing the hands downwards and outwards lifts the head to allow breathing easily through the mouth. The air should be forced out through the nose and mouth.

SHOW JUMPING

THE WEST GERMAN team's victory in the Nations Cup at Dublin Horse Show on Friday, their third this year, means that they must now be the favourites for the Olympics in Munich next year. Is this a cause for alarm? Colonel Harry Llewellyn, chairman of the British selectors, does not think so. "What people forget," he said, "is that we have twice beaten Germany this year, once on their own ground at Aachen, Friday's Nations Cup was the closest run event I've seen in years, and they only beat us by a quarter of a fault."

In 1963 and 1967 Great Britain was the favourite, and look what happened? I personally would rather be behind at this stage, and come with a run in Olympic year."

Heartening words—and even more heartening was the performance of David Bromme's six-year-old Sportsman jumping in his first Nations Cup over a very big and twisty

Llewellyn pleased

by Raymond Brooks-Ward

course, Sportsman put up the second best performance of the day, making only one mistake in each round. "He's the best since Sun-salve," said Bromme. "My only worry is his age. I'm not going to make up my mind about Olympics until well on into next season."

Harvey Smith, who was left out of the team for the first time in 12 years, had no grumbles. "I'm between horses at the moment, with Mattie Brown and my three young ones, Archie, Evan Jones and Archie Walker. They can all jump fit, so I'm not worried

about the Olympics. All they need is some experience."

On Anne Moor's performance abroad this year there is no doubt of her being a top contender for the Olympic title, and she is in the fortunate position of having two horses, April Love and Psalm, who can jump the best of the best. Favourites they might be at the moment, but the Germans are not without their problems. Jagermeister, recently purchased by the British, was a disaster at the Olympics, is now a serious casualty. He had a crashing fall on Thursday, and X-rays showed a fracture of the knee. So his future is, to say the least, doubtful.

Nor was Askan all that impressive in the Nations Cup. After Halstead and London, the American, can look as if they would dominate the jumping classes in Dublin, but the twisty courses have not suited their style.

Banks peps up August

by Roger Mortimer

quality of the sport provided is for the most part of a distinctly modest character, that is unavoidable. Good horses cannot be kept at the top throughout the entire season and many are given a break before the autumn campaign, which is marked for a time to Deauville, the Blackpool of Normandy, where they can earn as much for finishing third as by winning an event of comparable status at home. In addition, many owners themselves go abroad in August and are not keen for their horses to run in their absence.

It is probably true to say that most August races are not greatly bothered by the quality of the horses performing. They want fields of reasonable strength and an open market. The presence of

Racing Results	
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